New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1414. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

TWO MORE LIQUOR BILLS.

Senate Committees—[illegible] Claims.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

PARDONS.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29, 1856.

[illegible]

XXV.—Wayne and Cayuga.
XXVI.—Ontario, Yates and Seneca.
XXVII.—Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
XXVIII.—Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany.
XXIX.—Monroe.
XXX.—Niagara, Orleans and Genesee.
XXXI.—Erie.
XXXII.—Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

The concurrent resolution, recommending an amendment of the Constitution, so as to give the Legislature power to prescribe the jurisdiction of County Courts was called up, and the question being taken on its final passage, it was lost, failing to receive a majority of votes. The vote stood 61 to 9. A motion to reconsider was tabled.

A GRINDING COMMITTEE.

A resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Nine to select such bills as are proper to be referred to report complete, (known as the Grinding Committee,) was adopted.

INDEXING DOCUMENTS.

The Senate resolution authorizing WM. H. BOGART to index the Legislature documents was amended so as to to give the job to the Clerk of the Assembly, and adopted.

PARDONS.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to amend the act of April [illegible], 1850, in relation to pardons:

SEC. 1. Amends the first section of that act, so as to provide that whenever an application shall be made to the Governor for a pardon, he shall before granting it require the District-Attorney of the County where the conviction was had, to furnish a statement of the case, and all facts relating to the pardon, and which information he is required to furnish.

SEC. 2. Requires written notice of the application for the pardon to be served on the District-Attorney before it shall be acted on.

SAFETY ON FERRY BOATS.

Mr. DIXON has brought in a bill to apply the provisions of the act requiring steamboats and vessels driven by steam, to carry small boats for the protection of life in case of accident, passed April 11, 1849, to ferry boats, which it is hoped the terrible calamity upon the Delaware will induce members to put forward and enact as a law.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Mr. PRESCOTT introduced a bill to appropriate $[illegible] for two years to the Rochester University, the Trustees of that Institution to issue perpetual scholarship to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to give evidence of perpetual endowment of $100,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Mr. HOLMES brought in a bill to provide for the publication of legal notices, which authorizes that the publication of any notice, law or advertisement required by law to be published, may be made in any newspaper published in the County required.

A LOVE FEAST.

All of our "good Democrats" on Thursday were the recipients of a card, inviting them to meet Senators SICKLES, of New-York, and WADSWORTH, of Erie, at a dinner to be given at the Delavan House. I understand about one hundred of these invitations were dispensed, and that about eighty responded to the call.

The entertainment was very profuse, and the speaking far above the average of after-dinner talk. The most noticeable person present—apart from those under whose auspices the board was spread—was your Mayor WOOD. He was toasted, and of course responded.

I suppose the purpose of this entertainment was the hope to create a little more harmonious feeling in the Democratic ranks—it is said that it looked to the development of BUCHANAN for President and WOOD for Mayor.

Of course the Democracy were willing enough to unite over a good dinner—the Democracy would have lost caste had they not been willing to fuse on such [illegible] were spread before them on this occasion. But I fancy the fusion went no further than a thorough discussion and practical appreciation of the viands. And least of all do I think that the Buchanan seed which Mr. SICKLES came here to sow has fallen upon such soil as will promote germination. It seems to have gone to the wayside and on barren places. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Officers of the Kansas Commission—Rev. Thos. Starr King in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 30.

The officers of the Kansas Commission were settled upon finally on Saturday. Secretaries, Sergeants-at-Arms, &c.: GEORGE G. FOGG, of Concord, N. H., Mr. BOWEN, of Westchester, Penn., and S. P. HANSCOM, of Boston. The particular duties of the above have not yet been defined. Their pay and duties will be equalized. There were between four and five hundred applicants.

Rev. THOS. STARR KING, of Boston, preached in the Unitarian Church (Rev. Mr. CONWAY'S) to-day. He is to lecture in the same Church during the week.

The Cunard Steamer Curlew Lost.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 29.

We learn by the arrival of the bark Messenger Bird, at Provincetown, (Cape Cod, Mass.,) that the Cunard steamer Curlew, from Halifax to Bermuda, ran ashore on the North Breaker, off Bermuda, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and sank in three minutes. The mails were lost, but the crew were saved. She lies with decks under water, and is broken in two. Assistance had been sent to her, but the sea ran so high they could not save anything.

Disaster to the Brig St. Leon.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 30.

A dispatch from Wellfleet, (Cape Cod,) this morning, states that the brig St. Leon, Capt. PARLING, from Gonaives for Boston, with a cargo of logwood and mahogany, lays at anchor near Billingsgate Point, with masts gone and deck load lost. The decks are one foot under water. The crew were taken off.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 30.

The Royal mail steamship Canada, Captain LANG, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and her mails for the South were dispatched by the 5 P. M. train, due in New-York at an early hour on Monday morning.

The papers contain nothing of importance beyond what was embraced in the dispatch from Halifax.

Governor Price not a Defaulter.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, March 29.

The jury in the United States Court to-day, rendered a verdict in favor of Governor PRICE for $[illegible] against the United States Government, leaving $[illegible] to be adjudicated on by Congress, which could not be legally settled in this suit.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Saturday, March 29.

The train which left Philadelphia this afternoon for this place was thrown down an embankment fifteen feet, and was only saved from going into the river by the cars lodging in the trees. Two of the passengers were seriously injured and others badly bruised.

Non-Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 29.

The steamship Daniel Webster, which was due at this port on Monday last, from San Juan, has not yet arrived here. It is feared that she has been seized by General WALKER. Great excitement prevails here in regard to her non-arrival.

Suicide at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, March 29.

CHARLES A. [illegible], of Boston, in a temporary fit of insanity last night jumped from the third story window of the Massasoit House, and died this morning from the injuries received.

Southern Emigrants to Kansas.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 29.

Another party of twenty-eight emigrants to Kansas left this city yesterday, and fifteen started from the Orangeburg District on the previous day.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 30.

The New-Orleans mail of Monday last is at hand.

TENANT HOUSES.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

"Rotten Row" and "Soap-Fat Alley."

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

During the examinations made by the Legislative Committee on Saturday, tenant life was presented in a greater variety of aspects, than on any other day since the commencement of their investigations. They found wretches making feeble efforts towards a refinement of their wretchedness—poor people who, having lost all hope of redemption from their miserable condition, were stopping the chinks in their broken walls with pieces of charred wood from the ruins caused by a recent fire, and covering the work with shreds of paper that had been stripped from the walls of the more fortunate and cast into the street to give place to better material of more fashionable colors—buttering the butterless bread of their children with the story of the queer old man, who, by a touch of his finger could turn grass into roasted mutton, fat and good, and the brown stones by the wayside into large white loaves, much larger and whiter than the baker's. In the same houses with these were those whose efforts were in the opposite direction, incongruous though it may seem, they took pleasure—such pleasure as recklessness sometimes gives to the wretched—in tearing enough splinters from the unplaned boards that divided their apartments from the others, and beating their children with them when they spoke of hunger. They did not silence their lean dogs that growled at us from a corner as we entered, and ragged and dirty youngsters cursed us for spoiling a cat fight in a rear passage-way. But they all enjoyed a stampede of rats which were frightened by our sudden entrance into a garret room, that for some time previous had had no other occupants. Again there were those who seemed living in comparative comfort, who had established no offensive distinction between the white race and the black; and there were those who, while they were as limited in the means of obtaining the necessaries of life as the others, were, in consequence of the better quality of their homes, which they have for the same price as is charged for the worst we have seen, comfortable, and many of them apparently happy.

AMALGAMATION.

The first house entered by Messrs. REEVOORT and DUGANNE, was No. 25 Laurens-street—a house similar to many of those before described as bad, but not the worst of the tenant houses. The passages were very dark and dirty, and all the rooms in an unhealthy condition. There were fifteen families in the house, numbering, in all, forty-eight persons. Those on the first floor pay eight dollars a month for a kitchen and small bedroom, and those on the fourth floor six dollars and a half. The rear building, also four stories in height, was found in worse condition than the front, notwithstanding the ventilation was better than is usual in such houses. It was in these buildings that the largest number of white and black men and women were found living together as husband and wife. In one of the rooms on the second floor there were five girls—three black and two white—living together. In the next room there was a large athletic negro, holding a mulatto child, while his wife, a sickly-looking white woman, was feeding another of their offspring in another part of the room. The children seemed healthy and strong, and their black father and white mother took equal pride in showing them to advantage. This family seemed to have the means of living comfortably. The walls of the largest room were adorned with a number of cheap prints, noticeable from the fact that they all represented blacks and whites regarding each other with affection. There were several representations of "Uncle Tom and little Eva," and one or two representing a well dressed black man "making love" to a pretty and delicately formed white girl. The author of "Uncle Tom" could hardly have anticipated that her creation would be hung upon the walls of amalgamationists, as arguments in their favor. In another room, on the same floor, there was a large negress, apparently about 40 years of age, who had four children of various shades. One was very black, three were mulattoes,—one nearly white. The black, and two of the mulatto children seemed healthy, but the one nearly white was feeble and idiotic. Their mother had no complaint to make other than about her rent. She thought six dollars and a half per month too much for a very small kitchen and a dark bedroom, in such a house. The other rooms throughout the house presented features similar to those already named. We were informed by a party present that the black men in the house were mostly waiters in hotels or on board steamboats; and that the white women—their wives, were of those who had been assistants in the hotels with them. There are several houses in the City that are occupied by Amalgamationists. The cats in the house we have been speaking of, are black and white.

ROTTEN ROW.

Leaving the abode of amalgamation, we entered a block of buildings, properly named Rotten-row. There are fourteen houses, front and rear, and worse specimens of tenant houses are not to be found in the City of New-York. There are forty-eight apartments in the front, and one hundred and twenty-eight in the rear houses, and there is not a single room in which the wood-work is not decayed, and where more than one-half the plaster has not fallen from the walls. The stairways are all dark as night and the stairs are broken and filthy. The rents for a room range from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per month, and they, as would be supposed, occupied by the very poorest of the laboring class in the City. The basement of one of the buildings is kept by a man as a boarding and lodging-house. There are two rooms and a passage-way, with a ceiling five feet and eight inches high. There are a number of bunks, built against the walls in the rear room, which is without light, and several others erected against a partition passage-way. More miserable lodgings could not readily be found. In answer to our interrogatories, the wife of the keeper said they charged one shilling a night to lodgers, or four shillings a week. We were pleased to learn that she had not received as much for her lodgings, during the entire Winter, as would pay the rent, (nine dollars,) a single month. She had several times been obliged to pawn the beds, in order to raise the money to pay the landlord. We did not ask her where she pawned them, but the hearts of pawn-brokers are softer than they are said to be, if she could obtain sufficient amount of money to pay the smallest possible debt, upon such bedding as was there.

No. 36 Laurens-street was next examined. It consists of two large brick buildings, front and rear. They are four stories high, with narrow passage-ways and narrower stairs. They are in very bad order, but after having been through "Rotten-row" they seemed quite respectable. Several other buildings were visited in Laurens-street, which were similar in appearance to No. 36. In Green-street, a six-story block, No. 52, was examined, front and rear, and proved to be in very good condition. The principal objection to it is the narrowness of the stairways, which, in case of fire, would not be sufficient to allow of the escape of those in the upper rooms. In Downing-street and Hammersley-street, several houses were visited which are nearly as bad as Rotten-row. One block owned by Dr. [illegible], and another by Dr. HALSTED, are disgraceful. The rooms are small and almost without ventilation, and the poor people who occupy them are charged $[illegible] per month. After viewing these, the Committee entered an alley-way, over which was written "No. [illegible] Hammersley-street, better known as

SOAP-FAT ALLEY.

It derives its name from the character of the business in which most of the inmates of the houses in the row are engaged, and of which they are by no means proud. The buildings differ from other very dirty and miserable tenant-houses only in the construction of the means of entering the several stories. The doors are built in the wall which forms one side of the alley, and along the outside open stairways have been constructed. In some instances, the outer side of the stairway is inclosed by laths nailed against the posts about three inches apart. The occupants spoke very favorably of the arrangement, as it afforded light and air, which, if it were a close wall, they could not have enjoyed. There are about thirty families in this alley, and they are all miserably poor. The cry of the soap-fat man does not bring showers of gold to his pockets, but if such houses as that in which so many of them reside were torn down, and a tenant-house of approved plan erected in its stead, they might have comfortable lodgings for the money they now give for hovels.

Among other buildings examined there was one No. [illegible] Christopher-street, which presented a marked contrast to the others. It is what is called a model tenant-house, and is very well arranged, with the exception of the partitions, which are of pine wood, and very thin. This was the last building visited by the Committee, and with it they concluded their examinations.

They are united in the opinion that good tenant-houses can be built, and rented profitably for sums no larger than is now paid for the worst class of buildings in the City; and also that much that is unpleasant in the appearance and character of those who occupy them is caused by the bad condition of the houses in which they live.

While the gentlemen of the Committee, named, were examining the buildings, the remainder were in the City Hall receiving statements from

LANDLORDS AND BUILDERS.

The following landlords and tenant-house builders unfolded to Mr. SHEA, the member of the Committee remaining at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council for that purpose, their views of how tenant-houses ought to be constructed:

Mr. R. O. STEPHENS first appeared. He came before the Committee more particularly, he said, to inquire if they proposed to have anything to do with houses of ill-fame?

Mr. SHEA replied that in their official character they should not.

Mr. STEPHENS said that the reason of the inquiry was that a tenant-house owned by himself—No. 43 Baxter-street, was surrounded with such tenements, and that they constantly threw their garbage from their yards into his, besides annoying him in multiplied other ways.

Mr. SHEA suggested that a good way to get rid of such annoyances would be to buy the adjoining building and convert them into respectable houses.

Mr. STEPHENS said this he feared would involve the purchase of a very extended area of the city. Mr. STEPHENS, in now speaking of his tenant-house above referred to, suggested that the apartments were not kept cleanly by the occupants; and he insisted further that no building occupied by the very poor class of tenants his was, could be kept clean, no matter how vigilant the landlord might be. He suggested that the Committee recommend giving every landlord the power of a health-officer. This, he claimed, was the only way in which the lower class of tenant-houses could be kept clean. He made about ten per cent. out of his tenants. The rent of his apartments varied from $5 50 to $8 a month. He always gave his tenants notice of five days to quit.

Mr. SAMUEL WEBB succeeded Mr. STEPHENS. He had [illegible] and built and had charge for others of tenant-houses for 30 years. He had now 10 regular tenant-houses under his supervision, besides several buildings not regular tenant-houses. The houses which he had built himself were designed expressly to accommodate a class of tenants making from $8 to $10 a week. He built two such, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], 10 years ago, and then charged $9 a month for each suite of apartments. At present the rents were 25 per cent. less than this amount. He reduced the rent because occupants would sub-let their apartments on the plea that they could not afford to pay the amount of rent charged. There was the same sub-letting now, and it was vain, he said, to explain this feature of tenant-houses, which he did not believe was generally understood, that he had come before the Committee. Such sub-letting, he said, was the chief cause of the crowded state and filth seen in tenant-houses.

Mr. SHEA asked if the landlord could not prevent sub-letting?

Mr. WEBB said, as the laws at present were, it was impossible to prevent it. The tenant paid his rent and claimed that the apartments then belonged to him, and it was hard to eject such tenant. Mr. WEBB urged a change of the present law on ejectments. In conclusion he suggested, as in his view the best plan for the erection of tenant-houses, the following: A lot 25 by 100 feet, with a front and rear house—the front house 25 feet deep, an interval of 40 feet between this and the rear building, the rear building 27 feet deep and five feet open space left behind. Each building should be five stories high, and walls 12 inches thick; on each floor two families, each family having a room and bedroom, the bedroom with windows. These buildings, he claimed, would be thoroughly ventilated. They could be built for about $6,000 each, exclusive of the cost of the lot, and the apartments could be let from $5 to $6 a month.

Mr. JOHN MCGINNESY now volunteered his ideas of a beau-ideal tenant-house. He would have two rows of buildings, with a large grass plot between, and in the centre of the grass plot a capacious fountain, &c. The completion of Mr. MCGINNESY's description was finally cut short by an intimation from Mr. SHEA, that the Committee only wanted the suggestion of practical ideas.

Mr. THOMAS PHILLIPS next appeared. He had built for himself and others a large number of tenant-houses. They had been multifarious in plan. From his long experience as building and careful study of the wants of tenants, he had made up his mind that, in a sanitary point of view, no rear houses should ever be erected. It was totally impossible to keep the back yards and alley-ways clear of nuisances. He recommended that no less than two rooms be ever allotted to one family, and not over four. The rooms over this latter number would be universally used as wood and coal-bins and general receptacles of rubbish. The halls should be from four to six feet wide at the entrance, and from seven to eight feet in width where the stairs are. The ceilings should be eight to nine feet in height, and in each room ventilators in the hall near the ceiling. Over the staircases there should be a skylight. The cellars should be spacious, and a man should be kept in each house to see that it be kept clean.

Mr. JAMES WEBB followed, which concluded the statements offered. He had been a builder thirty years, and during this time had built a large number of tenant-houses. His suggestions coincided very nearly with those of Mr. PHILLIPS.

In addition to the returns published on Friday, we have the following:

REPORT OF TENANT HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

In the First Ward there are 50 tenant-houses, 11 of which contain 5 families each; 14, 6; 8, 7; 1, 8; 5, 9; 4, 10; 1, 14.

Second Ward—59 houses, 3 contain 4 families each; 30, 5; 18, 6; 11, 7; 4, 8; 1, 9; 1, 11; 2, 12.

Third Ward—5 houses, 1 contains 5 families; 2, 6; 1, 7; 1, 9.

Fourth Ward—19 houses, of which 4 contain 5 families each; 8, 6; 2, 7; 4, 8; 1, 10.

Fifth Ward—118 houses, of which 35 contain 4 families each; 32, 6; 29, 7; 11, 8; 2, 9; 2, 10; 1, 12, (14 rooms, 16x12, 40 persons;) 1, 13, (18 rooms, 16x12, 73 persons;) 1, 16, (16 rooms, 16x12, 60 persons.)

Sixth Ward—[illegible] houses, of which 17 contain each 5 families; 24, 6; 21, 7; 12, 8; 6, 9; 11, 11; 3, 14; 1, 15; 2, 16; 2, 20; 1, 21; 1, 30; 1, 39; 1, 58.

Seventh Ward—29 houses, 11 of which contain 4 families each; 6, 6; 7, 7; 2, 9; 3, 8.

Eighth Ward—6 houses, 4 of which contain 5 families each; 1, 10; 1, 20.

Ninth Ward—3 houses, 4 of which contain 4 families each; 1, 5; 1, 6.

Tenth Ward—31 houses, of which 19 contain 5 families each; 5, 6; 18, 7; 12, 8; 4, 9; 3, 10; 1, 12; 1, 17; 1, 18.

Eleventh Ward—33 houses, 3 of which contain 4 families each; 6, 5; 7, 6; 4, 8; 1, 10; 1, 12; 1, 13.

Twelfth Ward—40 houses, 11 of which contain 5 families each; 16, 6; 3, 7; 3, 8; 1, 10; 1, 20.

Thirteenth Ward—[illegible], 7 of which contain 6 families each; 8, 7; 18, 8; 4, 11; 4, 15; 4, 20.

Fourteenth Ward—36 houses, of which 18 contain 5 families each; 20, 6; 8, 7; 7, 8; 1, 10; 1, 13; 1, 15.

Fifteenth Ward—No returns.

Sixteenth Ward—No returns.

Seventeenth Ward—10 houses, of which 8 contain 5 families each; 3, 6, and 2, 7.

Eighteenth Ward—No returns.

The average number of persons to each family throughout the city, as reported, is about 5.

At 3 o'clock the Committee adjourned sine die. They will report soon, but they are under the impression that there is not sufficient time left to do anything during the present session of the Legislature.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Rudora Mystery.

The negro, GEORGE WILSON, on the application of his counsel, Mr. MILLIKEN, has been discharged from custody by the authorities of Westchester County, and brought to this City, in care of an Officer. It seems there was an informality in his first commitment, and as the bodies of the missing captain and mate of the Rudora have not been found, he could not be recommitted. So he escapes. It was feared by Mr. MILLIKEN that he would be torn in pieces by the incensed and outraged people of Westchester County. He was, therefore, protected to this City, and will, as it is understood, be guarded from the public eye, until he can find his way to sea. He escaped through the flimsiness of a legal cobweb. The bodies of the captain and mate have not been found. The negro says he has been in a worse scrape before, and escaped.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CASE OF ABORTION—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED ABORTIONIST.

Coroner CONNERY has been engaged for some days past in investigating another case of alleged abortion. The facts elicited in the case are very painful. From the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury, it appears that about six weeks since a girl of the town, named Isabella Matilda McCarthy, went to board at a house of ill-fame kept by a Mrs. Harriet Bayley, at No. 65 Marion-street. When there a few days, it was discovered that she was enceinte. She at first denied being so. A physician named Mattucks was called in to examine her, when she confessed the fact, and expressed a determination to produce an abortion upon herself. Mrs. Bayley said she must not do anything of the kind in her house, but offered to give her some money with which to pay her board elsewhere; she did not leave the house then, however; Dr. Mattucks attended her, and at his recommendation she partook of some tansy tea; she continued ill for three weeks thereafter, when Dr. Griscom was called to see her, and at his desire she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died at 11 o'clock on Friday; early on the morning of that day, Coroner CONNERY impanneled a jury and proceeded to the Hospital, where he took the declaration of the dying girl, which was as follows:

"My name is Isabella Matilda McCarthy; I was born in Scotland; am 19 years old; Mrs. Baily, of Marion-street, brought me a doctor to cause an abortion; he wanted to perform an operation; Mrs. Baily brought me Dr. Gilchrist, corner of Marion and Spring streets; the abortion took place before the arrival of the second doctor; I do not know the first doctor; Mrs. Baily does; the first doctor caused the abortion to take place, whatever he gave me.

her
ISABELLA MATILDA ✕ McCARTHY.
mark.

Taken before me this 28th day of March, 1856.
E. D. CONNERY, Coroner.

The Coroner held an inquest on the case, at his office in Chambers-street, on Friday evening. Bridget Maine, who attended deceased as nurse, Mrs. Bailey, Mary Elizabeth Galligan, (one of Mrs. B's lady boarders,) Wm. M. Gilchrist, M. D., and Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., made some statements, corroborative of the above. The doctors were of opinion that tansy tea would produce an abortion.

The Jury found that an abortion was produced by Dr. J. R. Mattucks upon deceased, thereby causing her death.

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Mattucks was arrested, and committed to the Tombs, in default of $1,500 bail. Mrs. Bailey and two of her boarders were also held in $500 each, to testify before the Grand Jury.

The deceased ran away from her home, when fifteen years of age, with a sea captain named Black, by whom she had two children.

THE VITRIOL-MAN AGAIN.

[illegible] The vitriol-thrower had better desist!

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Charles Rinehart committed suicide on Saturday night, by taking poison, at his residence, No. [illegible] Orchard-street. He had been for a long time much depressed in spirits. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

MORE ABOUT THE LATE TORPEDO CASE.

The Police of the Twenty-second Ward have found out further facts relative to the late attempt at murder in their District, an account of which was published in the TIMES a few days since. The facts so obtained were deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of Babtiste Bandelot, the French gunsmith, on suspicion of being the would-be murderer of John Bargott, the shoemaker, residing at No. 89 West Forty-sixth-street. Bandelot is in prison.

Fires.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.

At 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday, an alarm of fire was occasioned by a slight fire in the attic of dwelling No. 147 Worth-street, caused by falling sparks from a burning chimney.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.

On Saturday evening, at 8¼ o'clock, a fire broke out in the cabinet-maker's shop No. 89 Spring-street. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

About 3¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 128 Beekman-street. It was put out before much damage was done.

FIRE IN EAST ELEVENTH-STREET.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a fire occurred in a front room on the second floor of a building in the rear of No. 180 East Eleventh-street. Only a trifling damage was sustained. The premises were occupied by John Murphy.

FIRE CORNER OF HOUSTON AND SHERIFF STREETS.

The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a fire of trifling extent in a building at the corner of Houston and Sheriff streets. It was put out with a few pails of water.

LONG ISLAND.

The Ferry-Boat Fulton on Fire.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, as the Union Ferry-boat Fulton was on her regular trip from New-York to Brooklyn, the pilot discovered a light in the direction of Governor's Island, and supposing it to be a vessel on fire, headed his boat towards it for the purpose of rendering assistance, if necessary. On arriving near Governor's Island, it was found that his own boat was on fire, where the the pipe passes through the roof, and for a short time there was a tremendous excitement among the passengers. A few buckets of water were sufficient to quench the fire, and the passengers were landed in safety. The Union Ferry-boat Company have recently attached a steam "donkey" to each of their boats, capable of throwing a [illegible] stream of water. This is so arranged that in case of fire it can instantly be set in motion, and water is supplied both from the river, through the bottom of the boat, and from the water tanks.

Fatal Accident.

A man named THOMAS MCGINNESY, superintendent of carpenter's work on the principal stores, near Montague Ferry, Brooklyn, fell from a window in the second story to the sidewalk, on Saturday, striking his head with such violence as to cause death in about three hours.

Fire in Brooklyn.

On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a frame building at the corner of Nevins and Carroll streets, owned by JAMES CHADBURN, and occupied as a feed store by THOMPSON & STEVENS, and as a coal agency by GEORGE SUMMERVILLE, which was entirely consumed. A house adjoining, also owned by Mr. CHADBURN, was considerably damaged.

Mr. CHADBURN's loss is $1,000 in buildings; insured for sufficient to cover the loss in the Long Island Insurance Company. THOMPSON & STEVENS' loss is $2,000 in feed, wagons, &c., upon which there is a very small amount of insurance in the Phoenix Office in Brooklyn. Mr. SUMMERVILLE's loss is $500; insured for sufficient to cover the loss in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Office of Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Second Judicial District.

A meeting of the members of the Bar in the Second Judicial District was held in the Law Library, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, to consider the necessity of an additional Supreme Court Judge in this District. Hon. JOHN [illegible] was called to the chair, and S. D. MORRIS, Esq., [illegible] acted as Secretary. There was a very respectable attendance of the profession. An act was submitted by Ex-Judge DIKEMAN, for the consideration of the meeting, providing for the increase of the Judiciary, which was accepted, and a Committee appointed to forward it to Albany.

There are some [illegible] people in this District, and the legal business is so large that the Calendars are never cleared.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Preparations for the Imperial Birth.

THE CONFERENCES.

Alleged Treaty of Commerce between Austria and the United States.

The United States Mail Steamship Fulton, Capt. WOTTON, arrived at this port, on Saturday morning, from Havre and Southampton, bringing London dates to the afternoon of the 12th March. Her news is one day later than by the [illegible], but not so late, by two days, as the telegraphic intelligence from Halifax, per Canada.

The Fulton has brought $[illegible] in specie.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th inst., Sir E. B. LYTTON gave notice that immediately after Easter he should call the attention of the House to the dispute between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States with respect to Central America.

In reference to the Bay Islands, Mr. [illegible] said it appeared that certain islands on the coast of Central America had been created into a British colony, under the name of the Bay Islands Colony. He wished to know, therefore, from the Colonial Secretary, whether the Queen's warrant had been issued, constituting that colony, and if so, what was the date of that warrant, and whether it would be laid before Parliament; also, what was the date of the appointment of the presiding magistrate of the Bay Islands Colony.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the warrant was issued March 20, 1852, and he had no objection to lay it on the table. The first magistrate was appointed August, in that year, and there had been one or two appointments since—very recently. The appointments rested with the Government of Jamaica.

The Ostdeutsche Correspondenz has the following:

"The typhus is committing fearful ravages at Odessa. There is [illegible] mortality among the physicians. The longing for peace is general."

[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, March [illegible], 1856.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARCH 1856

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

The Swamp—Hide and Leather Dealers—Capital Employed—Brokers.

How Tanning is Done—Where it is Done—Various Improvements in the Process during the last Fifty Years, &c.

THE SWAMP.

The name of this locality is doubtless familiar to thousands who have never crossed its precincts. Situated in the southeastern part of the City, in a low, damp position, and intersected by no thoroughfare, it would be regarded by some as having only a fabulous existence, or at best being pretty much of a [illegible]. Yet this place is the seat of the Hide and Leather trade of New-York City, a business which employs a larger capital and contributes in a much higher degree to our commercial prosperity than is generally supposed. The Swamp, which now includes Ferry, Jacob, and parts of adjacent streets, was originally a morass connected with tide-water, having an inlet somewhere in the vicinity of Peck-slip. Ferry-street is said to derive its name from the fact that ferry boats formerly landed at the point of its present junction with Gold-street.

More than fifty years ago the Swamp was occupied by tanneries along its whole extent—when the practice was to bring the bark to the hides instead of carrying the hides to the bark, as now. Shortly after the commencement of the present century, these tanneries began to be removed to the forests of this and adjoining States, and continued gradually to disappear, up to a period not more remote than twenty-five years, when only a single one remained, which is still in operation in Frankfort-street. As the tanneries were demolished, the ground was filled in and spacious leather warehouses erected on their site. Among those who inaugurated this new enterprise, which has been largely instrumental in securing to this City almost a monopoly of the sole-leather trade, may be mentioned the names of GIDEON LEE, JACOB LORILLARD, and ISRAEL CORSE, well known in their day as thrifty and successful merchants.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

The number of firms engaged in the wholesale leather business in this City is not far from thirty, all located in Ferry, Jacob and parts of Gold and Spruce streets. The amount of actual capital distributed among them is upwards of $6,000,000, ranging from $75,000 to $1,250,000. Unlike most other kinds of trade, the yearly transactions of leather dealers are limited to about double the amount of their capital, owing to the nature of the business and the mode in which it is conducted. Hides must be paid for long before they are received back from the tanner in the form of leather, and thus an immense amount of capital is required to carry on any considerable amount of business.

UPPER LEATHER.

The different kinds of leather included under this head are manufactured almost exclusively from domestic hides, and the tanneries in which they are produced are located in every section of the country. Boston and some of its adjacent towns, as Salem, Lynn, &c., may be said to constitute the principal focus of the trade in this branch of the business. The upper-leather trade of this City is comparatively small, and this is one of the few articles of commerce in respect to which New-York must yield the palm to other cities of the Union. Enameled or patent leather is to be excepted, however, as it is now manufactured here in large quantities, and of superior quality, for purposes of carriage-trimming, carpet-bags, and the like. Newark is one of the principal localities for its production.

SOLE LEATHER

Is chiefly made from foreign hides, and this City absorbs nearly its whole trade. New-York is the largest sole-leather market in the world, its trade in this article being double that of Antwerp, the principal leather mart of Europe, which consumes 800,000 hides annually. One especial cause, doubtless, of the concentration of this branch of the business here, is that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania possess greater quantities of the material used in the manufacture of sole leather than can be found elsewhere in the United States.

HIDES.

The yearly imports of hides for the whole country now amount to 1,800,000, of which 1,600,000, or nearly two-thirds, are entered at this port. Most of these hides come from the provinces of the La Plata, New-Granada, Orinoco, Central America and Mexico, while a few are shipped from Africa and East Indies. The larger portion which arrive are known as "dry hides," some as "green salted," and others simply as "green," or neither cured nor salted. The price of imported dry and dry salted hides varies, for the principal kinds, from 15 to 27 cents per lb.—the weight of the full-sized hides averaging about 22 lbs. A single hide makes two sides of leather, each of which weighs about 17 lbs., when tanned, and is worth in the vicinity of 25 cents per lb. In addition to the consumption of foreign hides in this market, about 200,000 slaughter hides are taken off in this City and immediate vicinity, and about [illegible] brought in from other parts of the country. The largest part of these is used for the manufacture of machine-belting and enameled leather.

HIDE BROKERS.

Until within a dozen years the dealers of the Swamp purchased their stock direct from the importers, and derived their information of the supply on market mainly through the stated report as found in the public papers. During a few years past a class of "middle men" have sprung up, denominated Hide Brokers—at present numbering about half a dozen firms—who conduct all transactions between the importer and the wholesale dealer. Upon the arrival of a cargo of hides, a precipitate rush is made by the brokers to every house in the street, and it frequently happens that the same lot is engaged to several different parties at the same time, without the knowledge of the owner. Usually, the importer employs a single broker to effect sales, and manage the general business connected with that department. The commission allowed for selling is from a quarter to a half per cent. The Swamp dealer, therefore, is relieved, to a considerable extent, from the labor and vexation incident to most other kinds of mercantile business of running from pillar to post and scanning the whole market, in order to make judicious purchases. Reclining in his office arm-chair, he can learn the prices current from the weekly circulars of brokers, and buy all the hides he wants without leaving his seat.

LEATHER-DEALERS' PAPER.

Wholesale dealers buy hides of the importer either for cash or on a six months' credit, and their paper, though not indorsed, is among the very best in the market. The notes of Leather-dealers never differ with each other in rates beyond one or two per cent., and any more considerable variation in the case of [illegible] would be fatal to its existence. The prime character of this paper is chiefly attributable to the unusually small proportion existing between the capital employed in the business and the risks incurred.

TANNING.

Within the last forty or fifty years very considerable improvements have been introduced in the process of tanning, over the old mode which had probably existed with little or no change for hundreds of years. Less than half a century ago, by the system of tanning then in vogue, 100 lbs. of good dry flint hides only produced from 100 to 140 lbs. of leather. Now the same quantity of the former is made to turn out from 165 to 170 lbs., of a still better quality. Thus the gain in quantity alone is more than 25 per cent. without additional expense, while the time occupied in tanning is at present from five to eight months—a reduction of fully one-half. The vegetable substance employed in manufacturing leather is known as tannin or tannic acid, and has a strong affinity for the gelatine of the hides, with which it unites in nearly equal parts. Tannic acid is an astringent juice found in large quantities in the bark of the oak and hemlock.

The process of tanning is simply this: The hides are first relieved from the hair and other extraneous matter, by a treatment called sweating, or liming, and are then deposited in vats, and subjected to the action of the tannic liquid for a period of four to six months. During this time the strength of the liquid requires to be gradually increased, until the hide is finally converted into leather. It is then taken out to dry, and afterward put under the rolling-machine, to give it a smooth and marketable appearance. In the chemical action which takes place, the tannic acid slowly penetrates the fibrous texture of the [illegible] by the laws of affinity unite in [illegible]. The great desideratum in tanning would seem to [illegible] as at present, done, as it now requires months. A great deal of money has been expended, and a great many patents taken out within the present century, under the apprehension that this result had been attained in each instance; but what is rather remarkable, none of these contrivances have ultimately found favor with the leather community.

HEMLOCK AND OAK LEATHER.

There are two kinds of sole leather, manufactured respectively from hemlock and oak bark. The production of the former is chiefly confined to the State of New-York, where vast forests of hemlock render competition in other parts of the country altogether unprofitable, and seldom attempted. The bulk of oak-leather tanning is done in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-Jersey. Oak leather can be recognized by its whitish appearance, and is used almost entirely for the finer kinds of boots and shoes, as custom has decreed that it is more genteel than the red hemlock. The oak leather commands from 2c. to 3c. per lb. more than the other, and is generally of better quality, though it is the opinion of some of the trade, that it is possible with proper care to make the red leather equal in every respect to the white. This redness in hemlock leather is occasioned by the color residing in the liquid extract of the bark. Of the sole leather manufactured, about four-fifths are hemlock, and only one fifth is oak; the latter is chiefly made from domestic hides.

TANNERIES.

Since the opening of the Erie and adjacent railroads, extensive tanneries have been established along their line in localities where bark can be obtained in largest quantities and at least expense. Formerly the bulk of this production was centered in the counties of Ulster, Greene, Schoharie and Warren, and they still continue to furnish large supplies to the trade. Some of the leading establishments turn out about 60,000 sides of leather per annum, and employ in all the various departments not far from 200 men. The somewhat celebrated tannery of Prattsville was abandoned a few years since, owing to the failure of the supply of bark in the vicinity.

A tannery of the largest class makes sad havoc with timber, using up, on the average, nearly a square mile of hemlock trees per annum. The amount of bark consumed every year by a first-class tannery, if estimated in cords, may be set down as not less than 6,000. The cost of bark delivered at the tanneries ranges from $2 50 to $3 per cord; the expense of cutting being at least four-fifths of the whole. Each acre of woodland produces from 8 to 25 cords of hemlock bark. It was formerly found necessary to locate tanneries by the side of some stream of water of sufficient motive power; but within the last few years steam engines have been quite generally introduced, especially since the discovery was made that the refuse tan bark in its wet state is an excellent article of fuel.

THE RELATION TANNERS SUSTAIN TO DEALERS.

The merchants of the Swamp are not the owners of tanneries, but they have a very considerable control over the manufacture of the leather. They purchase the hides in the first instance, and contract with the tanner to convert them into leather, on certain conditions. The most common method is to pay the latter so much per pound for the leather he turns out from the material furnished—usually from five to six cents. Another, is to buy hides and sell the leather made therefrom, on account of the tanner, the dealer assuming all risks, and paying over the proceeds after deducting a commission of five per cent. for buying and six for selling. A third, is to buy hides on joint account with the tanner, the latter to receive the usual price for tanning, and the dealer the ordinary per centage for buying and selling, and then to make an equal division of the profits. There are a few minor houses in the City which purchase all their leather from the larger dealers, and of course have no transactions with tanners.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HIDES.

Domestic hides are more valuable than those imported, chiefly for the reason that the quality of the latter is somewhat impaired by the process of curing and salting. The value of imported hides is still further reduced by the brand usually found upon them. This is a mark impressed when the animals are very young, to distinguish the property of different proprietors. It is well known that cattle roam at large over the vast pampas and plains of South and Central America, and this plan is found necessary to indicate ownership.

CAUSES OF THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VALUE OF HIDES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The average price of Buenos Ayres Hides for the ten or fifteen years preceding 1841, was 15 cents per pound; from 1841 to 1851, it was about 11 to 12 cents; but during the last half-dozen years the price has gradually advanced, and they are now held as high as 27 cents. The depression in price was doubtless occasioned chiefly by the improvements introduced in tanning, whereby a large per centage was gained in the production of leather, and by the use of India-rubber for many purposes for which leather was formerly employed. One of the principal causes which have operated to raise the price of leather, is to be found in the extensive use now made of this article for belting, in its application to machinery. But, in addition, experience has demonstrated that as the population of a country increases the consumption of leather also increases at a higher ratio than the domestic supply of hides.

Rats Wanted—Kid Gloves Going Up.

By late advices from abroad, we learn that rat-skins have become very scarce in Paris, and, as a consequence, kid gloves have advanced in price! On Monday, a large importer and retailer on Broadway advanced the price of ladies' kid gloves from seven to eight shillings per pair. We remember, not many years ago, that the same leathers were sold to the same ladies, by the same lords, at four shillings the pair. And when the price was advanced to five shillings, how "society" stood aghast! How the dear daughters scolded, and the frau mama sighed over the extravagance of the generation! How the kind papa frowned, as he tossed that day's omnibus change into Seraphina's glove-box! But the age was progressive. Year after year, as the entries into "society" became more numerous and dashing, the price of kids increased by the shilling, and the number of rats decreased by the score. Finally, the human biped has outstripped the long-tailed quadruped in the race of progressive life; and now the kids are one dollar, but the rats—where are they?

The fact is, we must patronize home products and home industry. We must catch our own rats and make our own kids. We must petition Congress to enact a tariff law, fixing a high duty on French kid gloves, but admitting the raw rat-skins free. Then, mixing the foreign material with the domestic, we shall be able to compete with the Parisian fabricant in our own market. And then what a jolly time Ratty Jonathan and Ratty Crapeau will have, as they daily meet in the gloved embrace of our Broadway belles!

Ho! then, householders, storekeepers, grocers, stablers, wharfingers, cooks, chambermaids, man-servants, maid-servants and money-loving Yankees, all bait your rat-traps, sharpen your jack-knives, and hurrah for American kid gloves!

The Poor Folks' Court.

Before Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court this morning, it was evident, from the cold inside, that not only the fifth great cycle of Prof. Meriam's cold term had completed its round within the walls of the gloomy edifice, but that, also, the anthracite in the stoves was not fully ignited, and an evident blueness pervaded the Magistrate, Clerks, counsel, witnesses and spectators. So far as the poor prisoners were concerned, their stove-pipe had suffered a compound fracture, and the gas was freely escaping into the Sessions room, maugre the energetic efforts of several Policemen to reduce the injured parts to their usual shape and comeliness. There is a stove located near the dock within which the accused are penned previous to their brief and unceremonious trials, but the decided indigo hue of most of these unfortunates told the tale very plainly that a cheerful fire would be esteemed a decided blessing. Recorder Smith sat with his thick gloves on, and his overcoat buttoned up to his ears—a representative of unmistakable discomfort, and, until the disjecta membra of the broken pipe were scientifically adjusted, he did not proceed to business.

In the dock were consigned about three dozen malefactors, and perhaps one third of that number of females. The masculines were nearly one-half boys, most of them of tender years, and early gallant in crime and disgrace. The women, most [illegible] being but two or three young girls among the accused. Yet the spectacle was, by no means, a pleasant one, that over this array of bloated and soiled dames had all been once bright-eyed little prattlers,—sunny-browed, cherry-lipped, laughing children, doubtless, the pride of parents, who, long years ago, were looking forward to a season in the dim mysterious future, when their daughters would cluster around the family hearth-stone, impersonations of beauty, purity and peace! But, they had fallen! In an evil hour the tempter came, and innocence bent a tearful eye upon the victims as her white, chaste wings opened for an eternal flight!

Those hard-featured men, too, were once promising boys, and hope grew strong in the father's heart, and a fond pride swelled the mother's bosom, as they dreamed, in the days of yore, of lives of usefulness and honor in store for their then baby sons!

The gray hairs of many of these parents have been brought down in sorrow to the grave, by the conduct of their offspring—that offspring who now are about being paraded at the bar of justice, for petty crimes and offences, many of which could, undoubtedly, be traced to the fatal remissness of those very parents in the discipline necessary to insure happiness to the family circle.

Yes, such scenes are bad ones, and although, perhaps, inseparable from the destiny of all densely populated places, yet the words of some poet or other were continually intruding themselves during the session.

"Happy the city where their sons,
Like pillars 'round a palace set;
And daughters, bright as polished stones,
Add strength and beauty to the State."

The motley half-a-hundred prisoners awaiting the Recorder's action did not much resemble either the pillars of a palatial edifice, or the Koh-i-noors of a well-regulated community!

The reflection was somewhat humiliating; but such has been the course of weak humanity ever since grandmother Eve first went astray.

"Put Edward at the bar," exclaimed Mr. Sparkes, the deputy clerk.

A rather intelligent looking lad made his appearance.

"Buckley, you are charged with stealing newspapers to the value of twenty-seven cents. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," whimpered the youngster.

The complainant, a larger boy, was called and sworn. He deposed to the fact that while he, the witness, was folding papers, on a recent morning, he detected Edward in the act of appropriating sundry copies of the *Atlas*, *Courier*, and *Irish American*.

"Well, Buckley, what have you got to say to this?" questioned the Recorder, sternly.

"I did not take them, Sir!" was the whining response.

"Now, don't you tell me a lie. It will only make the matter worse for you! Where do you live?"

"Home with my parents."

"He sleeps in a lodging-house!" interrupted the complainant.

"I only sleep there Saturday nights."

"Edward!" remarked Recorder S., "I fear you are a bad boy. You are in the habit of staying out nights! Your stealing these papers may be your first step in actual crime; but such conduct will certainly lead you, finally, to the State Prison. I believe you guilty, and it will be so recorded. But take warning by this—you have had a narrow escape. I shall let you go this time, judgment suspended. Never be brought here again, or you will plead in vain for mercy! Go."

A very black fellow, named Joseph Mitchell, took three months on the Island, with little ceremony, for stealing $7 worth of pennies from a drawer, and a dilapidated old lady was furnished with a home for thirty days at the same institution, for the theft of a wash-tub. She did not wish to go, but Justice was inexorable.

Another black, who gave his name as Henry Moore, did not like to have his wife attend protracted meetings, and accordingly threatened to sever her jugular with a razor if she did not stay home and mind the family. "He is a bad fellow, ain't he?" queried the Magistrate—"gets drunk, and don't support you?" The wife gave Henry a tolerably fair character, and had evidently relented so far as to request the release of her impulsive Moor.

"Moore!" said the Judge, "I ought to send you up! You are somewhat dangerous to be left to run at large, but your wife is willing to forgive you. I find you guilty, and shall let you go this time. Judgment suspended. If you are brought here again, I shall give you the whole extent of the law." Upon which the twain walked off lovingly together. The lady, however, must be careful how far her meetings are protracted in future, or the man may get blood in his eye again.

Bridget Smith, an antiquated beauty, who appeared at the bar with an old plaid shawl over her head in lieu of a bonnet, took three months in the Penitentiary, for an assault on Catherine Brady.

A boy named Lawrence Cook stole a picture.

"You have been here before, I guess!" the Recorder observed.

"No, Sir!" asseverated the snivelling culprit—"or, if I have, let me go *this time*, and I never will do so again!"

"Can't believe you—I shall send you to Blackwell's Island for three months." And poor Lawrence found his dish cooked in short order.

John Souls, a rather respectable-looking man, was called to answer for an assault upon his wife, Sarah. Mrs. Souls, whose appearance was much in her favor, came upon the stand with a sad discoloration under one of her eyes. She testified plainly to the brutal act, and stated that the bruised eye was a portion of the assault.

"Have you any children, Mrs. Souls?" asked Recorder S., kindly.

"Yes, Sir; six."

"Does your husband do any thing for your support?"

"Judge, he is almost always in liquor; I can support myself better without him than with him."

"John Souls!" said the magistrate, "you have been here before, and I have no feeling for husbands who are guilty of such unmanly practices. For the sake of your wife and children, I shall send you up for six months. You will learn to beware of liquor in that time, I hope!"

So John Souls traveled over the bridge of sighs, that peace might reign among the Souls in his family.

Ann Hiller, a neatly-dressed young girl, came up to the bar weeping bitterly. She pleaded guilty to the theft of a dress and other articles, valued at $20. Some one made a whispered appeal in her favor, and she was sent back to the charge of the matron, Mrs. Foster, until further inquiry could be made.

John Brown was accused of stealing a cloak from Mary Harrigan. John rather felt inclined to deny the charge.

"Is there any person here to give you a character?" was the official query. Mr. Brown looked around, scrutinizingly, but was finally forced to ejaculate "No!"

"I suppose not. That's something you lost a good while ago! I sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months." That unfortunate cloak had *done John Brown!*

Peter Brennan had made an assault upon a young lady, and blacked her eye. Mr. Brennan craved the privilege of proving his good character.

"I don't care a particle how much character you prove, so long as the complainant carries that mark upon her face! Are your witnesses here?"

"No, your Honor!"

"Well, you may go back to prison until you can find them."

Three very young boys were charged with stealing a watch valued at $5.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk.

"Oh Sir, we are guilty!" sobbed the largest.

"What! all of you?"

"Yes Sir! all of us!" and a terrible crying spell was indulged in by the trio.

"I ain't guilty!" gasped the smallest chap hysterically. "I didn't have any watch!"

"Who did, boys?" was the magisterial inquiry.

"That young 'un what says he ain't guilty!" blubbered the first who had confessed.

"Oh! Oh! O-O-OOh! we'll never do so any more! Let us go *this time!* do Sir! Oh! Hoo!"

There were two middle-aged females standing behind the juvenile delinquents.

"Women! are you the mothers of these boys?" Was the question from the Bench.

There was a nodded assent given.

"Well, where is that watch?"

"The Police have got it, Judge."

"You do not take proper care of your children, and I ought to send them to the House of Refuge. It would probably keep them from the State Prison. But go, now, all of you, and, as sure as they are brought before me again, I will put them where they will be kept out of the streets, and from stealing too."

A gleam of sunshine went over the faces of the little ones, and they vamosed instanter. It was, however, a questionable leniency.

Michael White pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat. He went up for six months.

James Ryan, a light, very light mulatto, and a rough-looking customer withal, attired in an old light-blue [illegible] of Government regulation build, said he was a hand on board a propeller plying between New-York and Albany. A black woman testified to a grievous assault made upon her person by the aforesaid, which Ryan denied.

"How do you live, Ryan?" asked the Recorder.

"I keep house."

"Who lives with you?"

"My [illegible]"

"Is she here in Court?"

"Mary!" ejaculated the prisoner, turning around and looking toward the lobby, where the colored witnesses sat; and, at the summons, a young negress, with a [illegible] look, but exceedingly black, came forward.

"Is that your wife?"

"Yes, Judge."

There was some little surprise manifested by the spectators at the difference in shade between the last witness and the accused. Since Ryan might easily have passed for a neglected sprout of the white race, but Mary's explanations evidently made a shade of difference in the opinions of the Court, and the propeller hand was allowed to propel home. Judgment suspended.

Ann Osborne, a dumpy but rather flashily attired female, and Susan Cryspey, were placed on trial for an assault with a knife upon Ellen something, at a house of disrepute in Water-st.

According to the testimony, the place was a low sailor boarding house, and was owned by a negro named Henry Beverly, it being the resort of the dissolute and depraved of both sexes and all colors. Ellen, whose reputation was not without taint, exhibited the stab in her arm, and seemed to tell a straightforward story.

A runner for the house, named Green, however, testified that Ellen came there from the Five Points, drunk, and that he himself put her out of doors, and that no knife was used at all; Green said he had lived there three years, and various other witnesses were called to substantiate the runner's version, among whom were several of the Cyprians there residing, and the landlord, Beverly, himself. Recorder S., nevertheless, seemed inclined to place the most reliance upon Ellen's testimony, and, accordingly, gave the two prisoners three months each.

"There is some excuse for a female when she revisits one of these disorderly haunts," remarked he; "the place where, perhaps, she first was tempted from the paths of rectitude—her reputation is destroyed, and she cannot find shelter in decent quarters. But for a young man, like this Green, voluntarily to remain as a runner, in a hole of this description, *for three years*, there can be no excuse, and I shall believe the complainant in preference to the runner. Take the women Osborne and Cryspey away."

James Hinds had a severe lecture read him, for an assault upon his own father.

"You are, undoubtedly, a very bad boy," observed the Judge. "Such offences are seldom heard of, and a continuance in a course of this kind will lead you to the gallows. I shall dismiss you to-day. Judgment suspended. But I warn you against a repetition of the offence. If you come here again, the Court will show you no mercy."

Another father complained of his son, aged 17, as being incorrigible, and refusing to stay at home. This fellow was let off with a similar admonition.

Rosanna Keefe was complained of by her husband for following him, and striking him in the street. It was a painful tale of domestic infelicity, where both parties were, probably, blamable.

Mrs. Keefe appeared at the bar with an infant in her arms. She was dressed plainly, but neatly, and the testimony went to show that the parties had not resided together for some time. The husband had applied for a divorce, which he failed to secure, but was mulcted in the costs of the suit, and likewise ordered to secure to the wife $2 per week for the support of herself and three children.

The Judge very considerately informed each of them their proper duties towards each other, and then dismissed Rosanna. Judgment suspended.

The scene of crimination and recrimination which had previously ensued, was, however, anything but pleasant to the parties themselves, as was apparent from the strong language made use of on both sides. It was another of the semi-weekly episodes in

[THE POOR FOLKS' COURT.]

Highly Important Decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 28.

Before Judge Betts.

The following decision was rendered this morning upon the question whether the United States can now enforce judgments obtained in their favor against parties who afterwards took the benefit of the Bankrupt Act of 1841, under which the United States received their share of the various assets. The decision will be of great interest to many parties. Mr. McKeon stated in Court that 280 executions had been issued upon such judgments, all of which will be practically set aside by this decision.

BANKRUPT ACT OF 1841—EXECUTION BAR.

The United States vs. Augustus Zerega.—On the 7th of July, 1840, the 4th of August, 1840, the 2d of September, 1840, 7th of October, 1840, 9th of November, 1840, 1st of December, 1840, and 5th of January, 1841, various judgments, amounting in all to [illegible], were obtained in this Court in favor of the United States against the defendant, on bonds executed by him to secure the payment of duties which had accrued on his importations of dutiable articles into this port. Executions of *fieri facias* had been issued by the plaintiff on the several judgments, and returned by the Marshal unsatisfied.

On the 3d day of August, 1842, the defendant was duly declared a bankrupt, and received his certificate of discharge thereupon, pursuant to the provisions of the Bankrupt Act approved August 19, 1841.

On the 23d of June, 1855, the plaintiff, through the United States Attorney of this District filed proof of debt in their behalf, consisting of the above twenty-three judgments.

On the 2d of November, 1855, the plaintiff caused alias writs of *fieri facias* to be issued on these judgments and to be delivered to the Marshal of this District, who proceeded to make service thereof and attach the property of the defendant. Thereupon the defendant served notice upon the District-Attorney of a motion to be made to this court for an order to set aside these executions and proceedings, or for a perpetual stay thereof.

That motion was brought to final hearing at the present term.

The discussion of principles embraced in the application, and of the authorities quoted by the respective parties on the argument, will make it more detailed examination than can be now conveniently given in writing. The present decision will accordingly set forth no more than the general conclusions to which the Court has arrived, upon consideration of the main points in controversy.

1. The Court can regularly and properly take cognizance of this subject-matter, on motion, and grant relief, if a sufficient case is made for it. In many States of the Union, the proceeding by audita querela is obsolete, and there is ground at least for doubt whether [illegible] being an action [illegible] of a regular suit, can be maintained against the United States on the principles which govern that peculiar remedy. [illegible]

2. The United States, when suitors in their own Courts, seeking to enforce demands against individuals, by use of the functions of Courts of Justice, are subject to the same rules of decision and limitation of remedies as are private parties, unless they have provided themselves exemptions or privileges by positive law, or unless they establish a prerogative or governmental exception in their own behalf. The advantage they possess over individual creditors in celerity of processes or priority of payment against their common debtors for the recovery of debts, does not rest in prerogative, but is derived from statutory enactments alone.

3. The exceptional instances in which it has been held by the United States Courts, that the Government is not bound by statutes of limitation, unless expressly named in them, establish no general principle upholding a prerogative of exemption from the operation of bankrupt or insolvent laws;—the decisions not having been made in respect to laws of the United States, but to State statutes which become applicable only as rules of decision in the national Courts.

4. The judgments and executions now sought to be enforced by the United States represent amounts of duties which had accrued on importations of merchandise into this port, and remained unsatisfied to the Government. There is no inherent power in the Government without legislation to constitute these causes of action debts or to compel the payment of duties. They become debts, and are collectable by process of law, solely by force of statutes. Natural reason would indicate that the legislative power is also competent to bar or extinguish the debt or the means of enforcing it, without naming or referring to the Government in the act. A debt simply as such to the Government for the purchase of property or on obligations of suretyship, communicates no privilege superior to what individual creditors possess. It cannot arrest and imprison its debtors in such cases, without producing direct warrant of law therefor; and there is strong parity of legal reason for holding that the Government cannot, without a special reservation by statute, set up a claim to judgments as subsisting in its favor, which it has by law made void or inoperative by a general enactment.

5. But the American cases, and even those in England, which assume an implied prerogative in the Sovereign not to be barred by insolvent laws or statutes of limitation when not named therein, concede that the intention of the Legislature, that such laws shall also embrace the Government, may be implied, and is to be ascertained and determined by the ordinary rules for the construction of statutes.

6. The presumption from the provisions of the Bankrupt Act of Aug. 19, 1841, and from facts preceding and concomitant to its passage—the petitions—proceedings in Congress—debates in both Houses, and the acts of the Government after it went into operation, is exceedingly forcible that the intention of the enactment was that it should operate alike upon debts due the United States and individuals.

7. The amount of indebtedness pressing upon the community at the period was enormous. In this District alone the sum inventoried in the Bankrupt Court and affected by the act, as appears by the files of Court, was [illegible].

8. The United States in its fiscal dealings was brought to know the general pressure and embarrassment throughout the community, especially that of their particular debtors.

During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, and to August, 1841, the Government had instituted in this District 2,036 actions upon Custom-House bonds.

In the same period judgments had been rendered in their favor for duties unpaid at the maturity of the bonds to the sum of [illegible], besides costs.

9. The Bankrupt Act declared the certificate and discharge of the bankrupt, when duly granted, shall in all Courts of justice be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts contracts and other engagements of such bankrupt which are provable under the act, and provided for a ratable distribution of the bankrupt's property among creditors, reserving a priority or preference to the United States and persons who have paid the bankrupt's debts to the United States as his sureties out of the assets held by his assignee.

10. In the prior bankrupt act approved April 4, 1800, it was expressly enacted that its provisions should not [illegible] the United States. That clause is omitted in the reenactment of the body of the same provision in the Act of 1841.

11. The debts covered by the judgments in question were provable under the bankruptcy of the defendant. [illegible]

12. These debts were proved by the U. S. Attorney of this District, [illegible]

This strongly implies the understanding of the Government that the [illegible] the public debts alike with private ones.

Upon the [illegible] facts disclosed upon this motion, the plaintiffs are, in my judgment, barred and concluded from proceeding against the defendant upon the executions now issued in the hands of the Marshal.

It is, therefore, ordered that all further proceedings thereon be stayed, and that the Marshal deliver up and restore to the defendant, or his lawful attorney or agent, all property levied upon or seized by means of said executions or any of them.

For the United States—Mr. McKeon and Mr. Southerland. For defendant—Mr. O'Conor, Messrs. Dunning & Fullerton and Mr. Logan.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

VACATION WEEK.—The case of Giles vs. Flagg will be tried to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 29.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

In re Grading Eighty-fourth-street.—Some days since an injunction was granted against the Mayor and Common Council, restraining them from grading Eighty-fourth-street. Saturday the case came up on motion to dissolve the injunction. His Honor took the papers and will decide the case in a few days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Thomas Smith vs. James Jamison.—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Timothy F. Richards vs. George W. Westcott.—Motion denied without costs.

Before Judge Daly.

James A. Whalen vs. Daniel S. Hough.—Motion to set aside order of arrest granted.

Thomas S. Marvel vs. David Bacon.—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Mr. BUCHANAN has sent home a fine original portrait of JOHN HAMPDEN, formerly the property of Mr. McGREGOR, M. P. for Glasgow, by whom it is presented, through Mr. BUCHANAN, to Congress. It is one of the only two original portraits of HAMPDEN now in existence. It is on temporary exhibition in the Custom House at Philadelphia.

Through misinformation inadvertently given by an officer of marines at the Navy-Yard, it was reported and published that the display of colors at half mast during last Friday at that place, and the firing of thirteen minute guns from the receiving ship *North Carolina* at 12 M. of the same day, was in commemoration of the death of Commodore CONNER, who was recently buried at Philadelphia. Captain DE CAMP, of the U. S. Navy, states that the occasion was the death of Commodore JAS. ARMSTRONG, who went out to Japan in command of the frigate *Macedonian*, and afterwards assumed the command of the squadron at that place, on the departure of Commodore PERRY for the United States. It is not known what day will be selected by the Department for solemnities on the death and in memory of Commodore CONNER.

FAMINE AMONG TEXAS LIVE STOCK.—The Corpus Christi *Advertiser*, of the 15th, says: "We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from a tour through adjoining counties east of the Rio Nueces, that from one-fourth to one-third of the entire stock in the country through which he traveled, have died from sheer exhaustion and starvation. The recent rains will undoubtedly kill off as many more, in consequence of their bogging while having no strength with which to help themselves. Cattle west of the Nueces are looking well; are sleek and fat."

While one large party of young people, under the guardianship of Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Ladies' Mission at the Five Points, was leaving New-York for homes in the West, another fine-looking family of 20 children, of both sexes, were preparing for a similar journey to Pennsylvania under the care of Mr. D. A. WEBER, of Quincy, Franklin County. They left New-York on Thursday afternoon in high spirits. They had been gathered by Rev. E. J. GIRBY, of the Fourth Ward Industrial School, for the Children's Aid Society, which sent them to their new homes. Among them were some newsboys from the Lodging House, who had been especial favorites there.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, March 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices.

COTTON—Exhibits rather less activity at former quotations, the reported sales since our last not exceeding about 4,000 bales, mostly to [illegible], within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Middling	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10½
Middling Fair	11	11	11¼	11½
Fair	11¼	11½	12	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour displays increased vigor, sales having transpired since our last of about 8,600 bbls., in lots, mainly within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 75	@ 7 00
Straight State	7 00	@ 7 12½
Favorite and Extra State	7 12½	@ 7 50
Mixed Western	6 75	@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	7 00	@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 12½	@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 37½	@ 7 62½
Extra Ohio	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 50	@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 25	@10 50

Canadian is improving, sales having been made of 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $7 37½@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern, of desirable quality, is in fair demand and is on the advance. The sales since our last amount to 1,800 bbls., inferior mixed to medium and best Extra at $7 62½@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty active and firm, at $4@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling readily at $3 25@$3 31¼ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 81¼ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is nominally worth $1 12½@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, being sparingly offered at prices above the limits of purchasers. A few small lots changed hands to-day, including some Southern red at $1 90 ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley are moderately inquired for at steady prices. Oats are salable and tolerably firm. Corn is in better request and is more valuable, the transactions since our last comprising about 43,000 bushels mixed, white and yellow Southern at, according to quality, from 60c.@70 cts. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales River were effected at $1 12½@$1 31¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. W. D. HILL informs us that the week's arrivals of hides "have been to a considerable extent, including several cargoes which were past due, leaving a better assortment of good Hides—the market having been entirely bare of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande for some weeks. The stock, though slightly increased, is still quite light, and the more common descriptions are especially scarce; of the recent arrivals most are still afloat, and are firmly held at my quotations. The late arrivals of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, in Baltimore, have been sold to the trade there. The receipts have been 34,100 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 11,[illegible] Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow and 8,154 salted Horse, ⅌ *California* and [illegible]; [illegible] Rio Grande dry Ox and Cow, and 350 salted, and 1,355 dry and salted Horse; 7,782 Orinoco, ⅌ [illegible]; [illegible] Savanilla, ⅌ [illegible]; 310 Laguayra ⅌ *Brontes*; 300 Para, ⅌ *J. Wallace*; 125 from St. Johns, [illegible] from West Indies, and 6,661 elsewhere, making in all a total of 34,100 Ox and Cow Hides, and 3,169 dry and salted Horse, (of which 3,154 were imported on manufacturers' account.) Sales are: 3,000 dry Orinoco, 23¼ lbs., at 24¾c., 6 mos., usual selection; 5,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 27c., less 1 ⅌ cent, 6 mos. usual selection; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., at 26½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 500 dry Mexican, 25 lbs., at 23½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 dry salted Maracaibo, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible], 6 mos. usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at [illegible], 6 mos. usual selection. On Boston, for this market: 2,412 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 22c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 595 dry salted Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 18¼c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 22c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 742 dry Porto Cabello (booked) 22 lbs., at 22¼c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 590 dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 19¾c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 2,000 dry Southern, 16@18 lbs., at 16¾c.@17c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 900 dry and salted Southern, 30@32 lbs., at 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 green salted Para, 40 lbs., at 12½c., 6 mos.; 300 green salted Country Slaughter, at 9½c., cash; 348 Curacoa, 18 lbs., on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *George Otis*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Parthian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 7,000 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Montevideo, with 10,500 hides; the *Ida Blanchard*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the [illegible], from Maracaibo, with 6,000 hides; the *San Juan*, from Vera Cruz, with [illegible] hides; the *Wild Fire*, from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 65,000, as follows: 5,800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 7,500 dry Rio Grande; 13,700 dry Orinoco; 3,600 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 600 dry Maracaibo; 3,700 dry Savanilla; 2,500 dry Mexican; 600 dry St. Domingo; 3,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.; 300 dry California; 1,000 salted California Hides and Kips; 370 salted Newfoundland; 400 salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande; 3,000 salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse."

HOPS—About 70 bales changed hands at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Rules quiet at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern are still in very light supply. They were last sold at $1 50 ⅌ thousand, and would now command the same price.

LEATHER—Mr. HILL states that "the receipts continue light and are entirely inadequate to the demand, which continues good for all descriptions. The market is almost entirely bare of Leather, and what little is left on hand is of a very inferior quality; and as considerable quantity is ordered previous to receipt, the stock is not likely to accumulate at present. The Eastern manufacturers, who have formerly depended on Baltimore and Philadelphia for their supply of Oak Leather, find themselves short of stock, as both those markets, as well as our own, are almost entirely bare.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	23,800	1,700
Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock	[illegible]	1,300

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 33c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and R. A. damaged, all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and R. A. poor, all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, [illegible]—cash."

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales of 50 hhds. New-Orleans were effected at [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—The business in this line is very limited, and prices are essentially the same.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork slightly favors factors,—the sales [illegible] about 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 [illegible]

[illegible]

San Juan	[illegible]
Angostura	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
Texas and Arkansas	[illegible]
Tampico	[illegible]
Curacoa	[illegible]
West India	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres	[illegible]

RICE—Is inactive at old figures.

SKINS—[illegible]

SUGARS—Are in good demand at stiffer prices, [illegible] and 300 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. Prime, brought 10¾c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold, mostly at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements were again large, including Cotton at [illegible]; 40,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. in bulk and bags, [illegible] at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London and Havre the shipments were moderate and rates very unsettled. For Hamburg, there were taken [illegible] bales [illegible]. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new. The latest charters have been: a bark from Pensacola to Hull, Deals at £7 [illegible]; a ship from Calcutta to New-York, $15 ⅌ ton for the round voyage, [illegible]; a brig to Barcelona, [illegible]; a bark, hence to [illegible]; a brig 175 tons, a Remedios [illegible]; a schooner from [illegible] Boards, and back to New-York, [illegible]; two brigs to Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible]; a brig from Jacksonville to [illegible] to Valparaiso and Callao, on private terms.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—[illegible]

Between Boards—[illegible]

Second Board—[illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms [illegible] single gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife [illegible] can be accommodated [illegible] and board in a private family [illegible]

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen can obtain Board [illegible] Address FRANKLIN, Times Office.

BOARDING.—Parlor, with bedroom and pantry [illegible]

BOARDING WANTED.—[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.—A young lady engaged in tuition wishes board in a private family [illegible] 27th and 34th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. [illegible] Address C., Times Office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED.—[illegible] by a gentleman in a private American family [illegible] breakfast not later than 7 o'clock [illegible] for two days.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.—[illegible] Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with private table, if desired; may be obtained by applying at No. [illegible] near Gramercy Park [illegible]

WANTED.—A lady wishes to take two or three little girls [illegible] to board and educate with her daughter. [illegible]

PERMANENT BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives, without children, may obtain two suites of rooms [illegible] Apply at No. 41 West 19th-st. [illegible]

DESIRABLE BOARD.—A family or single gentlemen, wishing to secure board with good accommodations, will find a [illegible] best locations in this City, by applying at once to No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. The rooms will be vacated on the 1st of May, or earlier if desired.

ROOMS WANTED.—For a small family of four persons, with partial board, in a plain and private family [illegible] able. Location between Canal and 9th sts., in the vicinity of Broadway. Address A. C., Times Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 345 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, [illegible]"—George F. Root. [illegible]—L. B. Woodbury. [illegible]—Julius Metz.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. [illegible] Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. [illegible] We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WILLIAM MILLER'S [illegible] PIANO-FORTES are taking the lead of all others [illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—[illegible] rosewood, cost $450, will be sold for [illegible] be seen at No. 6 College-place [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES.—The entire stock of piano-fortes belonging to the late [illegible] near Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET.—An assortment of pianos [illegible] to let or for sale on monthly payments. Most liberal inducements are offered. [illegible] GILBERT & CO., No. 418 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. [illegible] MATHEWS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st. [illegible] improvement [illegible] into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st. near Broadway, [illegible]

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 309 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

The New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1855.

[illegible] Senate Committee on Railroads, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the ground [illegible] of the former Committee [illegible] The resolution directing the Committee appointed to examine [illegible] System of this City to report forthwith, was called up and adopted.

Impeachment of Judge Kane.

[illegible] Pennsylvania Convention of the contending Democratic and Republican parties, which, [illegible] harmonious and satisfactory [illegible] and the nomination of a sound State [illegible] just adjourned, a resolution among [illegible] was introduced censuring Judge KANE [illegible] to resign to PASSMORE WILLIAMSON [illegible] and calling for his impeachment. The [illegible] was voted down by an emphatic majority; [illegible] names only are recorded in [illegible] of the adoption, while the whole body of [illegible] frowned against it.

[illegible] to be regretted that such result in[illegible] the application of the meeting for the [illegible] was unauthorized. Perhaps no individual [illegible] which body would have spared even [illegible] denunciation of his un[illegible] conduct, had the subject been under [illegible] discussion; but to make it the staple of [illegible] in a party Convention, to introduce [illegible] to discuss the counsels of a new [illegible], the whole prosperity of which de[illegible] with painful nicety upon adherence to a [illegible] and a refusal to be deviated or de[illegible] from it, and it alone, was in the eyes [illegible] in the last degree dangerous [illegible] The business of the year, as [illegible] on the Republican programme, is such [illegible] of the State and Federal Gov[illegible] as shall bring them back to their [illegible] equilibrium. The vote is to be upon [illegible] to be available for this labor. No known mode of balloting could express, unless by [illegible], the universal sense of the people [illegible] the culpability or innocence of a judicial officer of the general Government; or decide [illegible] the propriety of subjecting him to the ordeal of a [illegible] trial. Hence the importance of [illegible] and hence its instant repression. [illegible] that moderate, though not infirm, [illegible] purpose, with which the canvass [illegible] opened by the popular party at the North. To repel aggression, not to assail; to restore what has been stolen, but not to destroy nor gain the property of another, is the sole object of the [illegible] war upon which the Pennsylvania Convention is the first to enter; and any vindictive measure like that suggested by the less [illegible] minority could only be foreign and [illegible]. If the example be duly followed, [illegible] is every indication that it will be, by the National Convention in June, at Philadelphia, a platform will be laid before the country [illegible] broad enough for every honest disapprover of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to stand upon.

In thus applauding the exclusion of judicial [illegible] from the discussions of a partisan [illegible], we are very far from asserting that Judge KANE has not exposed himself to and [illegible] merited the penalties of impeachment. [illegible] we, in fact, any doubts about the matter, or [illegible] that his extraordinary ruling might, after all, be sound and sustainable, we should [illegible] strongly disposed to remove or confirm such doubts and suspicions by the test of a trial. The purity of the Bench should never be open to question. Justice is worthless, unless it addresses itself to the calm, common sense of the community as such. It is not enough for Judge KANE to be upright, if the world believes him wrong; he should either receive that higher sanction that shall produce popular acquiescence, or else be removed from a position in which he only remains to annihilate social confidence in the integrity and validity of judicial decisions. Immunity from suspicion is as essential to a Judge as to CESAR's wife. If he fail of it, and if, on the contrary, the doubts of his fairness are general and loud-spoken, the individual should be sacrificed, in order that the office remain immaculate. Judge KANE has certainly signalized himself as much by his recent assumptions of power, as by evidences of violent partiality. Beyond the incidents of the Williamson prosecution, familiar to all readers of the Times, and pronounced, by some of the [illegible] law-learning of the country, extraordinary and unjustifiable, he has recently startled [illegible] practitioners at the bar, by claiming to [illegible] issues of fact raised before his Court, to be tried down proper, without the assistance of a Jury. This innovation is the most radical of any recorded in the annals of the common law. If a shadow of precedent be found for it, it must be extracted from the musty and forgotten records of our State Chamber and High Commission Court, at the period when they were in their zenith of usurpation. Not certainly, in the whole history of Anglo-Saxon law, more [illegible] than in this instance, was a case to be found where the right to have the facts in[illegible]

[illegible] determined by a jury, was denied, or [illegible] accepted by the bench. The only approach to it is in that "Law Commission Court," established by the Fugitive Act, where the Commissioner passes alike upon fact and law. Possibly, in his disheartening expectations, Judge KANE has mined the idea thence.

These suspicions, and those suspicions of gross and malignant partisanship, equally demand investigation; and, if no other path lead to it, let it be through impeachment. It must not be forgotten, however, that the United States Senate is practically the Court before which the allegations must be tried; a Court strongly prejudiced by its Pro-Slavery predilections to favor a defendant whose imputed faults have inured to the advantage of Slave Institutions. To such a jurisdiction the prosecutors might except; and yet there only can the case be tried, since the Constitution provides no other tribunal. Whether a patient waiting upon the future will be likely to change the character of the Court, the decision in regard to Kansas, now pending in the Senate, may help us to determine. We cannot do better, in the meantime, than to omit the subject from political agitation; only making sure that if the opportunity present itself, the right man will be in power to bring the conduct of Judge KANE to an impartial investigation.

Emigrant Passenger Laws.

The attention of the various European Governments, as well as those of the United States, has been directed with more or less earnestness, for over forty years, to the necessity of ameliorating the condition of Emigrants who have been conveyed by passenger ships to and from the two Continents; but it has required the experience of that long period to perfect legislation upon the subject. During the first quarter of the present century—indeed until within about ten years—the influence of shipowners was so entirely enlisted in behalf of a selfish, murderous system of transport, and they possessed so exclusively the access to the ear of men in authority, that it was with the greatest difficulty, and in opposition, frequently, to nearly insurmountable obstacles, that any interference with their interests could be effected. Fortunately, a few years ago, a simultaneous movement began among benevolent commercial men—including even some unusually disinterested owners of emigrant vessels—in England, France and the United States, for the benefit of the poor passenger, and various individuals undertook to investigate and apply a remedy to the gross abuses which had caused such vast numbers of persons to be swept into the grave, during the few short weeks of transit across the ocean. The results of their efforts, aided greatly in this country by the present Secretary of the Treasury, has been a gradual advancement to the existing laws on the subject, which are nearly as perfect, in most respects, as the case requires.

The first act of Congress, regulating passenger ships and vessels owned in the United States, was passed on the 24 March, 1819. Its provisions were confined to a meagre enactment concerning the quantity of water and provisions to be carried on board, and to prohibiting a greater number of passengers from being taken than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel. This act remained in force until 1847, when, for the first time, a law was made regulating the amount of space, on board of vessels, which should be dedicated to passengers. It was approved on the 22d February of the latter year, and enacted that fourteen clear superficial feet of deck should be allotted to each passenger on vessels passing outside the tropics, and twenty feet on vessels within the tropics. No requirement, however, was made in this law with regard to the distance between decks, in consequence of which omission a bill was introduced into Congress the following year, which passed and became a law on the 17th May, 1848, enacting that when the height or distance between the decks of vessels should be less than six and not less than five feet, sixteen instead of fourteen clear superficial feet of deck should be allowed to each passenger, and that if the distance were less than five feet, twenty-two such clear superficial feet should be allotted. The same law made provision, for the first time, for a somewhat improved ventilation of the miserable prisons in which passengers had been previously confined.

After the passage of the law of 1848, and a supplementary extension of its provisions the following year, it was believed that no further legislation would be requisite, and shipowners confidently asserted that all had been done which was possible, under any circumstances, for the benefit of emigrants. This was soon perceived to be a delusion. The mortality among passengers in the steerage certainly decreased, but it was soon found to be altogether greater than had been supposed. A want of proportion was observed between the number of passengers and the tonnage of the vessel, even when the literal requirements of the law were fulfilled, and one of the largest shipowners in the country declared also that so small a space as five feet between the decks of vessels ought never to be permitted, and could not be compensated for by an additional number of superficial feet of deck. The consequence of these complaints was a renewed investigation of the subject, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GUTHRIE, and the introduction of a bill into the Senate by Senator FISH, of this State, which is the sum of legislation, up to the present time, concerning the carriage of passengers. It was approved by the President on the 3d of March, 1855, and the table, with which we have been furnished below, abundantly demonstrates its results.

Mr. FISH's bill provides that no American vessel shall convey a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel; that on the main and poop decks, or platforms, and in the deck-houses of ships, not more than one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, and on the lower deck eighteen such clear superficial feet shall be allotted; but, also, that "no passenger shall be carried upon any deck or platform, where the height or distance is less than six feet." This last clause is the prominent feature of the act, however, as most all previous enactments; although elaborate and numerous regulations are made with respect to ventilation, provisions and the security of the emigrants. It fixes a maximum number of passengers, by restricting their number to the proportion of one to every two tons of the vessel's measurement, so that, though it may afford clear space, of the dimensions indicated, for a greater number than she is permitted to carry, they may not be used without violation of the law.

The following tables give the mortality on board of all vessels arriving at this port during the last year of the operation of the law of 1847-8, as compared with the same for six months under the law of last year, which went into operation on the 1st June last:

1854.	No. of Vessels arr'd.	Passengers.	Deaths. Adults.	Deaths. Infants.
August	51	12,192	11	31
September	60	15,708	20	36
October	120	28,171	219	271
November	49	15,142	192	199
December	99	19,920	168	198
1855.				
January	84	4,721	9	47
February	33	3,098	14	27
March	16	2,169	4	4
April	21	7,971	6	8
And up to Aug. 1	55	27,000	21	109
Totals	519	137,517	753	1,150

Average number of passengers in each vessel....264
Average number of deaths in each vessel, nearly 3¾

New Law went into effect May 3.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Deaths. Adults.	Deaths. Infants.
To Aug. 1	61	11,693	3	20
August	53	9,784	2	16
September	51	12,209	22	19
October	59	9,063	7	16
November	31	5,025	1	5
December	44	9,037	12	39
Totals	245	55,811	47	115
				62
Total deaths				177

Average number of passengers in each vessel....264
Average number of deaths to each vessel less than 1.

It is to be observed that although the decrease of mortality under the new law is here shown to be but one to three and a half of the old law, vessels are included in the latter table on board of which numbers died of Cholera, thereby increasing the average of death of the whole number of vessels. If the great number of infants is considered, many of them in a sickly state, who are brought to this country by their parents; and also the abject poverty and helplessness of many emigrants, the present sanitary provisions on board of American ships must be considered highly satisfactory, and those persevering individuals who have brought our legislation to its present state deserve gratitude for their success.

Imperial Babies.

A dilapidated looking gentleman, with a Robert Macaireish style of manners and costume, introduced himself to us the other day, with the rather startling announcement that he was NAPOLEON II., son of the great Emperor, and born Count of Paris, King of Rome and Duke of Reichstadt. After announcing his titles and illustrious descent, he modestly requested the loan of even so trifling a sum as a shilling. It was clearly a case of undisguised distress, and, if we had not seen the young Dauphin of France, the unhappy offspring of MARIE ANTOINETTE, who, according to the best authorities, had died in his boyhood, from the harsh treatment of his inhuman jailers, reappear here in the person of a pretty and priestly half-bred Indian, we might have been surprised at this apparition of the dead son of the great NAPOLEON, whose end was hardly less melancholy than that of the wretched LOUIS XVII. It happened, oddly enough, that the ragged apparition of the King of Rome appeared to us while we were engaged in reading the long accounts of the splendid preparations which have been made in Paris for the birth of the expected heir of LOUIS NAPOLEON, which we publish in another column, and we could not help thinking that, judging from the fate of the heirs to the French throne since the death of LOUIS the XVI., nothing was more probable than that the young prince, whose birth is to be hailed with such magnificent demonstrations of joy, whose baby-clothes fill long suites of splendid apartments, and attract crowds of curious gazers, who look upon the delicate fabrics that are to cover the limbs of the imperial infant with wondering awe, and to furnish whose needless ornaments and worthless trappings thousands of laboring poor must suffer hunger and shiver with cold—nothing is more likely to happen than that the imperial babe, whose birth is thus anticipated, will, by-and-by, be a tattered beggar, soliciting charity in a foreign country. LOUIS XVI., whose birth caused hardly less excitement than the expected heir of the present occupant of the French throne, perished on the scaffold; his heir died the most miserable of deaths in prison; his successor, CHARLES X., died in exile; HENRY V. is an exile from France; LOUIS PHILIPPE died in exile; his heir came to a violent end, and the COUNT DE PARIS is in banishment; and even the great NAPOLEON himself fretted his life away on the desert rock of St. Helena. It can hardly be possible that the present Emperor, as he recalls to mind the fate of his predecessors, and the heir to the throne he seems now to be so firmly seated upon, can hope that his heir will have a happier destiny than any of the royal unfortunates whose birth was hailed with demonstrations of joy and gladness.

The poor creature who claimed to be the son of NAPOLEON, and humbly solicited the loan of a shilling, was evidently a lunatic; but he might have been what he claimed to be without exciting any wonder. It is but a very few years since the present Emperor of France was himself a fugitive in this City, dependent upon the charity of his friends, and his offspring will be more likely to seek a home in the New World than to perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty in France. There is small reason for rejoicing at the birth of an imperial infant in France.

☞ The Republicans of Albany have nominated VINCENT THE PECK as their candidate for Mayor, and S. H. H. PARSONS for Recorder.

Resignation of the Chief of Police.

The *Atlas* learns, on what the editor considers good authority, "that although MATSELL has been acquitted upon the charges of a message by the Commissioners of Police, the Mayor has his resignation in his pocket, and should, before the designs will be proved to the public."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ARDITI's opera of the "Spy" will be repeated tonight for the benefit of the composer. The season will close with this present week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A novel, and, we suppose, a very entertaining, series of performances will commence here to-night under the direction of M. LOUIS KEIZIN, called "Tableaux Représentant le Religieux." The object of these tableaux is to give a physical illustration of many famous events, religious and mythological. Twenty-seven artists assist Mr. KEIZIN.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—"Camille" has proved a genuine success, thanks to the acting of Mr. JOSHUA and Miss LAURA KEENE. It will be played every night this week, together with the extravagance of "Novality."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—These great places for seeing Burton to-night—"Paul Pry," "That Blessed Baby," and "Catarina, or the Slave of Love."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK repeats his performance of Jaques to-night in Shakspeare's "As You Like It." "Our Fur a Holiday," is the afterpiece.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The great spectacle of "Atlantis" has met with the success it deserves, and nightly attracts large crowds. It will continue its prosperous career until further notice, and we recommend our readers to see it.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, it must not be forgotten is now open; also, the Dusseldorf Gallery, and several Panoramas; also, the Egyptian Museum. These appeal to cultivated tastes, and should be sustained.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives his twelfth *soirée* on Saturday evening next.

There will be no performances at Niblo's Garden to-night, on account of the death of Mlle. PAULINE GRETZ, whose funeral takes place to-day.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Mr. ARDITI, the composer of "La Spia"—an excellent musician and an amiable man—takes his benefit to-night at the Academy of Music. The "Spy" will be played for the fourth time. On such an occasion the geniality of our cultivated citizens may well indulge itself. Composers are not very plentiful here, and they should certainly be appreciated in the right spirit. Mr. ARDITI has succeeded in writing an agreeable opera, on an Attractive subject, and is entitled to much praise for the perfect way in which he has completed his task. All the details of the "Spy" are admirable, and evince thorough musicianship. There are several gems in the opera, which never fail to delight the audience. These circumstances should give to the opera and its composer much popularity, and we hope that the attendance of to-night will prove to Mr. ARDITI that he is esteemed in the right spirit....A valuable decision has recently been made in London. A gentleman, with three ladies under his charge, (outrageous monopolist,) purchased tickets for the dress circle of Drury-lane Theatre, but found, when too late, that the house was densely crowded. He spoke to the usher, but that functionary was unable to assist him—so the gentleman called a cab, and returned home with his three precious charges. The next morning he "had up" the lessee of Drury-lane for selling tickets when there was no longer any room in the house. The magistrate very properly returned a verdict for the full amount of the admissions, and for cab fares of the party going to and returning from the theatre. Wholesome example that. It might be intended on this side of the Atlantic with advantage....W. V. WALLACE, the composer, will return to New-York in June. He has two completed operas in his portfolio, one of which will be produced in London next fall. Why don't Mr. WALLACE turn his attention to the establishment of English Opera in New-York?....MAPES and BOWMAN's Matinée on Tuesday attracted an extremely crowded and attentive audience. The programme contained a Quartette by HAYDN, (No. 62,) a Trio by SCHUMANN, Quintette by MERMET-MOORE, and a Solo by WILLIAM MASON, (Chopin's Impromptu.) The execution of this difficult selection was generally good, although in some points it was scarcely up to the high standard of the preceding Matinée. The Trio by SCHUMANN, is a delightful composition, but somewhat too lengthy.....Miss EMILY TROTER, Mr. TROTER, and Mr. LEFFINGWELL—all late of BURTON's Theatre—have rebelled and erected themselves into an independent confederation. They are "starring it." Why don't the scene-shifters and supes star it?....The American Music Association announces its second *soirée* for Thursday next, April 5, to come off in the lecture room of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. A quintette for stringed instruments, by C. HOHMANN, will be the principal feature of the entertainment. Mrs. BERNKNEGGER, Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. T. F. BASSFORD, and other artists, will assist in other departments. Mrs. BERNKNEGGER will sing a new song, written expressly for her by GOTTSCHALK.....The unfortunate girl, Miss GRETZ, whose clothes caught fire whilst in the dressing-room of Niblo's Theatre, died on Saturday, after much suffering....Signor PICCO, the musical phenomenon, whose performances on a little shepherd's pipe similar to a child's penny whistle, have recently excited so much surprise and admiration in Paris, gave a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, London, on the 8th. His performance is described as extraordinary. The instrument on which he plays is not above three inches long, has only three holes, and is literally what is described to be a mere child's toy. With this rude instrument he produces a chromatic scale, and can play the most difficult passages with as much facility as a violinist. PICCO is a young Italian peasant, the son of a Sardinian shepherd, blind from youth, and like most blind people passionately fond of music. The programme of the concert reads very funnily at this distance. It opened with BEETHOVEN's symphony in C; then a solo on the penny whistle!....A new comedy in three acts, called "The Evil Genius," has been produced with success at the Haymarket Theatre. It is from the pen of Mr. BAYLE BERNARD....Miss EMMONS gave an excellent concert on Saturday evening. Niblo's Saloon was very well filled, and we presume the fair and talented beneficiaire was satisfied and rewarded....Mr. GYE intends carrying on the opera season in London, notwithstanding the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre. He will try to get Drury Lane, or failing in that, the Lyceum....The third Sunday evening Concert came off last night in the City Assembly Rooms. We were glad to notice an increased attendance, and hope that it augurs the entire success of these very excellent entertainments. The Concert commenced with a recent work of ROBERT SCHUMANN's, a grand symphony in D minor, (No. 4,) remarkable for eccentric construction, and great violence of musical idea. It is impossible to appreciate anything more than the mere vigor of this work on a single hearing. It is eminently dramatic, and means something, if one could only find out what that something is. The movements are remarkable. There is an introduction, in what we must irreverently call the *entr'acte* style, ending in a brilliant but spasmodic allegro. The instrumentalists take breath after the performance of this section of the symphony. They do not have another chance, for the three subsequent movements are dove-tailed into each other. The work is remarkable for vigor, but the innumerable suspensions which occur make it halt in a curious way. We should like to hear this symphony again, and trust that, as it is entirely new to an American audience, it will be repeated. It was very nicely played by the orchestra, (which has been considerably strengthened,) and was warmly applauded. There were several other items of interest in the programme; for instance, BEETHOVEN's *Andante* and variations from the Septett op. 20—a charming extract; the overture to "Fingal's Cave" by MENDELSSOHN; the grand march from WAGNER's "Tannhauser" deservedly encored; and a new overture written by the able conductor, Mr. BERGMANN. The latter is an effective bit of orchestral writing, winding up with the Marseillaise Hymn. All these instrumental works were performed with ability. Miss EMMONS was the vocalist of the evening, and received an encore in Flotow's song of the "Wanderer." In such compositions Miss EMMONS is perfectly enjoyable, but her ambition frequently leads her into a field which she cannot tread with safety. These Sunday concerts are so pure and excellent that they should be cheerfully encouraged. They are capable of doing much good. A Symphony by the grand old master HAYDN, is in rehearsal for next Sunday.

☞ The Report yesterday of a vessel having been on fire near Sandy Hook, which, on nearing sight proved, was incorrect.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 23, 1855.

No man living approaches a reptile with more repugnance than does my pen approach, even though it be for the laudable purpose of crushing it to the earth, or smothering it in its native filth. But there are occasions when humanity demands personality from the reptile's fangs, and I, therefore, disposed to let it pass unmentioned, deny to no society requires a man to place his heel upon the reptile's head. One of those occasions presents itself to your correspondent at this time, and I proceed coolly and calmly to the discharge of a disgusting duty.

A few days since my letter contained the following paragraph:

"VANDERBILT and JOHN L. WHITE are here, pressing upon the Government the propriety of some action in behalf of the Nicaragua Transit Company against the Walker Government. Thus far they have failed absolutely—and will fail. Boats by deceived by the strenuous efforts making, and which will be made from this point, to run the stock up again to a point where it may be sold to advantage by the parties who hold large quantities. Among the schemes for blowing a little life into the speculation upon was an article published in a city paper on Saturday last, urging the necessity of intervention by our Government against Walker, and very strongly in sympathy with certainly the arrest of any measures which the new holders of the Transit stock affected to put upon the line from New-York, Hamburg. The article in question was written by Wm. Marcy, at his instance, and published by his government. If MARCY puts the Orizaba or any other steamer on the line, she will be treated by our Government precisely as any other vessel sailing out of the port of New-York. If known to violate the neutrality laws, of course she will be held to answer; but otherwise she cannot be molested."

The general ideas herein presented have been sustained by nearly every paper in the country, having a correspondent at this point, and I leave the future to vindicate the advice I have given your Wall-street readers, not to be deceived by false statements and fallacious reasoning, both proceeding from interested parties. The hour will come when the DAILY TIMES will receive the thanks of those who have been saved from ruinous speculations by such cautions as are contained in the above. I submit that very paragraph to Decorum in its terms and unexceptionable in its tone. The following is the response of the guilt-stricken being who permitted the columns of the journal he controls to be used for the base purpose of the article I have condemned:

"The Washington correspondent of the New-York Times, after stating that the information on which the article in question was based, was obtained from parties connected with the Transit Company, (WHICH IS TRUE, it being our custom in seeking information always to apply to those who most necessarily have the information we desire to circulate,) also undertakes to impeach our motive in making the publication; saying that it was made to affect the price of Nicaragua Transit Stock. We have long submitted in silence to personal calumny from the pen of the lying little scoundrel who prostitutes the columns of the New-York TIMES in this City, to black-mail any and all who come to Washington on business with the Government, because independent of caution any one knows, as he is, to be a mere tool, engaged in selling the columns of the journals for which he writes, to sustain, villify, or misrepresent any gentleman or measure whatever, when money, from a five dollar-greenback up, will be paid to him for so doing."

I do not complain of the greatness of the latter quotation. The creature which marks its course in such filthy slime is not expected to use the language of a gentleman. I do not deny it the blackguard's privilege of retailing Billingsgate, for that would be to condemn it to eternal silence—a penalty for the exercise of which your correspondent has no taste.

The reader will notice the admission in the foregoing that WHITE was the party under whose negative influence the article I criticise was penned and published. The fact I charged them to established; and the world will judge whether or no the motive of WHITE's ridiculous lamentation was or was not to affect and inflate the price of Nicaragua Transit Stock. I leave that matter for the present just where it stands. Should anybody impeach the general character of my contesting witness, I know I shall be under the necessity of seeking more creditable testimony;—but I leave that duty for the occasion when it may arise.

And now to the readers of the DAILY TIMES (with the creature who vainly supposes he can slander any gentleman in a community where he is known) I have to stamp the personal charges against my integrity, as bold, malignant, unmitigated falsehoods, without a shadow of a fact to sustain them; and I here challenge any man living to produce the evidence which shall even cast the shade of suspicion upon my personal or professional integrity. I ask the proofs, and if they are not forthcoming, I ask the world to judge to whom the application of "lying scoundrel" appertains. Your correspondent cannot stoop so far as to apply it; and if he could, the designation of "liar," "scoundrel," "villifier," "lawyer of black mail," and "poltroon," have been so often publicly affixed (by JOHN C. RIVERS, of this city, and others) to the creature who has now crossed my path, that a new application would find no place upon him to which the dirty words would stick.

And now it is my turn to attack. The precise charges which have been made upon me I hurl back with scorn and contempt upon their author. I pin them fast upon him, and charge him with black-mailing those who have business with Government. This is notorious. Scarce a man in Washington who does not believe it, and many a man knows it to his own shame and sorrow. If the proofs are wanted, *I have them, and will produce them.* Indeed, I should be quite willing to rest the case upon the evidence of "parties connected with the Transit Company,"—subpœna Mr. WHITE himself, and let him testify under oath whether he has not felt compelled to pay for the suppression of abuse and the publication of such articles as that in which this controversy originated. I would ask him whether the creature who assails me is not his paid attorney and agent, and do not think I should fail in getting all the evidence necessary for my purpose.

My assailant makes no attempt to state a single specific fact against me, and I defy him to produce a single respectable man here who even believes his foul calumny. I will give him a few facts,—just a sample of the sort of entertainment which I have in store for him. I charge him first with offering to sell the services of his Press to Mr. CUNARD, of the Cunard line of steamers, to break down the Collins line. Mr. CUNARD, who was here at the time, like a true gentleman, indignantly spurned the proposition; and soon afterwards the creature who attempt to sell himself against his country and his country's interest and honor, gave unmistakable evidence of his repentance by denouncing the appropriations for the Collins steamers. How much he perilled the cause he undertook to advocate it would be difficult to estimate.

I charge him again with seeking during three months or more to get a bribe out of the claimants under the Texas Debt, to write up the Texas Debt bill,—offering to write for it if paid, and threatening to write against it if not employed. He was again refused, and from then to the end opposed that bill with all the venom of which his nature is capable.

I charge him again with saying that he had eight members of Congress who would vote against the French Spoliation bill, unless they and he were paid,—he demanding a fee of $10,000. This was refused, and the consequence was his bitter, energetic and malignant persecution of the French Spoliations. I have more of these facts in store if wanted. I state nothing which I cannot prove, and I will prove these statements to be absolutely true whenever the occasion to do so arises.

I have now discharged a duty most repugnant to my feelings. I doubt, not my assailant will rejoice at the publicity which his foul business has thus received at my hands; but I would warn those who have honest business with the Government to keep out of his clutches. He really can aid no good cause, and can only injure such by advocating it. Having said thus much, I leave him in the unmeasurable language of WHITE,—"I leave him in the worst company I know of in the world. I leave him with himself."

S.

Fatal Accident in Williamsburgh.

On Saturday afternoon, JOHN H. GIBBONS, eldest son of Rev. JOHN LEWARDS GIBBONS, of the Flushing Female Institute, accidentally fell from the roof of that building to the ground, a distance of 30 feet, receiving serious internal injuries, which resulted in death the same evening. He was out upon the flat roof, engaged in flying a young brother's kite, and the wind being high, it is supposed that in going backwards against it he slipped, his feet slipped over its parapet. The deceased was 17 years of age.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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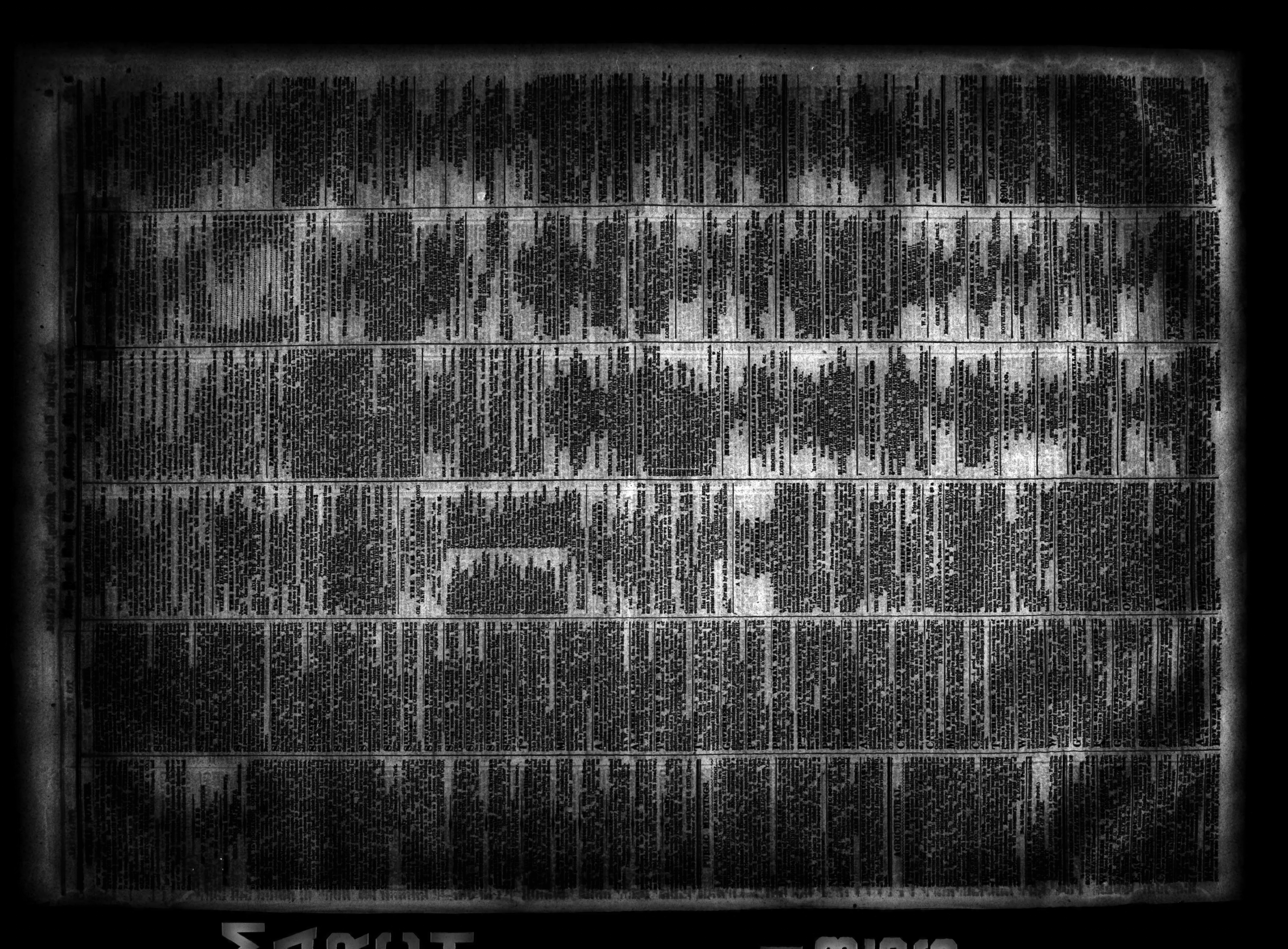

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] TWELFTH [illegible] SOIREE [illegible] SATURDAY EVENING, April 5, 1856. [illegible] Mr. GOTTSCHALK respectfully announces to the public that owing to the inability to accommodate the audience, he has made arrangements with Mr. Dodworth to accommodate 500 extra seats, which will prevent any difficulty hereafter in seating the audience.

P. S.—Purchasers of tickets who were unable to gain admittance to the last Soirée, can have the money refunded, or tickets exchanged for the next, by application to Mr. Gottschalk's agent, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. Fourth time of Arditi's Grand Opera, in three acts, On MONDAY EVENING, March 31, 1856, LA SPIA, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR LUIGI ARDITI, Composer of the great American Opera, founded on events of actual occurrence in the struggle that achieved our independence, appealing thus at once to the patriotism, the musical taste, and liberality of the public. All the great artists in the cast. MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor. Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; opera commences at 8 o'clock precisely. Seats can be secured at the Box Office, Academy of Music, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily. Admission [illegible] Second Circle [illegible] Secured seats [illegible] Amphitheatre [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—In consequence of the DEATH OF MISS PAULINE GENET, This Establishment will be closed this evening, MONDAY, March 31, 1856.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY.—A MOST ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF COMIC PIECES. The comedy of PAUL PRY. The comical and musical extravaganza of GANEM, THE SLAVE OF LOVE, With new Scenery, Dresses, and excellent Music by Mr. Wood. And the screaming farce of THAT BLESSED BABY. Mr. Burton in three excellent characters. Mrs. G. Howard as Ganem—a great Hit! In this piece, an Eastern Cemetery, with the Doings of the Genii of the Earth and the Daughters of the Air, and the Haunt of the Fairies, Garland Bound, with colored fires. In rehearsal, a new Comic Piece, by Boucicault.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. L. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances to commence at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 31, the Farce of THAT BLESSED BABY. To be followed by the Allegorical and Mythic Spectacle, PHANOR AND AZEMAS; OR, THE TWO ERAS. Phanor........Mr. C. Fisher. | Anastasia....Mme. Ponisi. To conclude with the great National Tableau of WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 31, 1856, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of AS YOU LIKE IT.

Jaques........Mr. Wallack | Rosalind...Miss L. Howard
Orlando.........Mr. Lester | Celia.............Mrs. Stewart
Adam........Mr. Brougham | Phœbe.......Miss Thompson

To conclude with the ever-popular Farce of OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, March 31, at 7¾ o'clock, the Stirring Drama of the THE LAST NAIL, Or, the Drunkard's Doom. After which THE MAGIC TRUMPET. To conclude with the Drama of THE [illegible], Or, the Prophet of the Moor.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 31, the performance will commence with CAMILLE, OR A MORAL OF LIFE.

Armand Duval.........................Mr. G. Jordan
Camille Gautier.....................Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with NOVELTY.

SIGNOR BINI—Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that his Concert of vocal and instrumental music will take place on MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at the Brooklyn Institute, when he will be kindly assisted by LOUISE PAYNE and LITTLE ADA [illegible], the Pianist and Composer, beside other artists of merit, who have volunteered their services. Tickets and programmes to be had at Sanford's music store, No. 28 Court-st. N. B.—On this occasion, Master ANTONIO BINI [illegible] years old and entirely self-taught, will perform on a guitar only 10 inches long, [illegible] made by his own hands.

JOHN FROST.—THE GRAND RECEPTION BALL to the above-distinguished British patriot exile will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, THIS EVENING, the 31st inst. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had of the following gentlemen, likewise at the doors: CHAS. KEEN, No. [illegible] Water-st.; CHAS. McCARTHY, No. 54 Park; ROBERT [illegible], No. [illegible] Charlton-st.; THOS. JONES, [illegible] De Kalb-av., Brooklyn; ROBERT T. WILD, Chairman, No. 21 Dominick-st.; HENRY SHARP, Treasurer, No. [illegible]; EUGENE J. SULLIVAN, Secretary, No. [illegible]. N. B. The reception will begin at 8 o'clock; an address will then be presented to Mr. Frost, and dancing will commence at 9½ o'clock precisely.

MILLER'S GRAND CONCERT ROOM, No. 539 BROADWAY.—These new and magnificent rooms are conveniently arranged for large or small concerts, anniversary meetings, &c. Their superior acoustic qualities are acknowledged by the best musical talent. Its elegant proportions and unequaled style of finish far surpass any ever offered for public use in Europe or America. Terms favorable. Inquire of the proprietor, GEO. W. MILLER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The 31st annual exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

CONCERTS.—WHITEHOUSE'S NEW-ENGLAND BARDS, under the direction of E. FREEMAN WHITEHOUSE, the popular ballad singer, will sing at the Brooklyn Athenæum on MONDAY EVENING, March 31; at the Odeon, Williamsburg, TUESDAY, April 1; at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2. Tickets 25 cents. Concerts to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT.—By the YOUNG LADIES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7, in Chrystie-st., at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, under the direction of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the school and at the Ticket Office on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; concert to commence at 7½.

WILLIAMSBURG AMUSEMENTS.—WYMAN, the Wizard, will give his popular entertainments at the Odeon all of this week, commencing tonight, March 31. Fun, wonder and delight may be anticipated.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—An ideal gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. [illegible] CHITTENDEN & CO. have removed from No. 78 Broadway to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Park-place and Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Barclay-st.

ASPINWALL, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 73, to the NEW MARBLE STORE No. [illegible] JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, Fancy and Drawing, will embrace a larger variety than usual. They are also Agents for the series of Papers known as the KENT MILLS; which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—DRAKE & BRADFORD have removed their offices to No. 49 Merchants' Exchange, entrance in Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON have removed from No. [illegible] Wall-st. to No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK.—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.—A very fine single-seated rockaway, can be made open or close, with a superior [illegible] silver-mounted harness, all as good as new, and forms an admirable establishment for a private family. Can be seen at CASSIDAY'S Stable, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having retired from practice, is willing to dispose of his horses and carriages. Apply to Dr. JAMES COCKCROFT, No. [illegible] Fourth-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic substances from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or derangement of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special departments for ladies. Theory explained to students, at No. 710 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest. These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the south, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, &c., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered *at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton*; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. [illegible] Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney. The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees. The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 50 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED.—For a first-class dwelling house, in the village of Trinity Chapel, an elegant country seat, on Manursing Island, Westchester. The house is new, built for the owner, contains 20 rooms, beside pantries, &c.; has spring and cistern water in the cellar and kitchen, bathroom and furnace. It is surrounded by 25 acres of highly cultivated land, containing vegetable gardens, asparagus beds, &c. The bathing and fishing are excellent; stabling for five horses. The above is but 15 minutes' drive from the Rye Station, and 27 miles from Canal-st. CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 10 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms; also, all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $600; unfurnished, $500. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at No. 235 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 25 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 282 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—210 acres, and a good 1½ story house, with 12 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, grainery and crib; 180 acres excellent tillable land, and 30 acres of wood. An excellent orchard of selected fruits, just in bearing, and garden with all the small fruits. Good well and cistern. Fine prospect and healthy location, good gunning and fishing. It is expected that the railroad will soon be carried to this place. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Very desirable building lots in Brooklyn, Eastern District, near the Peck Slip and 10th-st. Ferries. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 212 Broadway, rooms Nos. 18 and 19.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION FOR SALE.—RESIDENCE OF GEN. TOM THUMB.—In order to close the estate of the late Sherwood E. Stratton, the fine family mansion situated in the delightful city of Bridgeport, Conn., is offered for sale. The house is [illegible] feet square and three stories and basement high, and built by days' work in the most substantial manner. The grounds (six acres) are laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees. The out houses, barn, carriage-house, woodhouse, &c., connected with the mansion, all were built only four years ago. Forty or fifty acres of land will be sold with the homestead if desired. A large portion of the purchase may remain upon bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. SHERWOOD E. STRATTON, upon the premises, or W. H. BASSETT, No. 174 Pearl-st., New-York.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant valuable farm and country residence, well known for its beauty, health and scenery, situate at [illegible] Point on Long Island Sound, near the village of Westport, Connecticut, and a few minutes' walk from the dépôt; consisting of about [illegible] acres of choice and desirable land, fronting for over a mile on the Sound, Westport Harbor, and Saugatuck River, with rich woodland, [illegible] commanding views [illegible] upwards of [illegible] miles. The house has been built within the last few years, is newly [illegible], papered and painted, has all the modern improvements, furnace, bathing-room, shower bath, with hot and cold water, reservoir, sewer, &c., and commands beautiful views from its various fronts on the above named waters. Attached to it is a conservatory, and adjoining a large grapery containing the choicest fruits and foreign vines. The out-buildings are a carriage-house, good stable, large barn, chicken yard, also a large ice-house well filled. The place affords fine fishing, and has a private dock on the river; abounds in every description of game, such as partridge, quail, wild ducks, &c. For terms and further particulars, a note addressed to A. [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Union-square Post-Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

HIGH BRIDGE.—FOR SALE.—Thirty acres of land on the Westchester bank of the Harlem River, with a beautiful wooded slope to the water, with fruit trees and water, and a fine view, in an excellent neighborhood, 11 miles' drive from the City Hall, and half a mile from Upper Morrisania dépôt. Terms easy. ELLIS POTTER, No. 229 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the town of Haverstraw, Rockland County, three miles from Caldwell's Landing, and two from Fort Montgomery, containing 150 acres, with good house and barns; fruit trees of all kinds and the best of water, with one of the finest prospects on the Hudson River. For further information, apply to OSCAR WOOD, No. 27 Catharine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. ABRAHAM JUNE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] on Columbia-st., (Brooklyn Heights.) A first-class house [illegible], finished in superior style, with all the modern improvements, and has always been occupied by the owner, is in complete order, and is minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Will be sold at a great bargain, with the adjoining lot lying north of the same, if required. [illegible] Apply to S. BANDLOW, [illegible] Montague-st., near Court.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—On Clermont-av.—The first brick houses north from Fulton-av., two three-story, basement and counter-cellar brick houses, 12 rooms, replete with modern improvements—bath, gas, range, &c., all built throughout in the best modern style with selected materials. Terms easy. Apply on the premises; or, to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 6 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two 4 story, brown-stone English basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary, one of the most desirable situations on the west side of the City. They will be rented at moderate rents to good tenants. Possession early in April. Apply at No. 168 West 21st-st., or No. 173 Front-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two good dwelling-houses and about 6 acres of good land in a flourishing village, on the banks of the Connecticut River, in Haddam; there are two good schools and a church within a quarter of a mile, and about 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, where the boats stop four times a day. Apply to A. M. CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Four *first-class, four-story, brown-stone houses and lots,* situated on 52d-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The houses are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 3 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA.—A very genteel and complete two-story and basement new house, 30 by 30 feet, with ¼ of an acre of land and much choice fruit on Franklin-av., Morrisania, within five minutes' walk of railroad dépôt. This property will be sold cheap, exchanged for good City property or rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A very nice 3-story brick house, on 28th-st.; also, one on 30th-st.; also, on 27th-st., at $7,600 and $8,500. A superior house on 20th-st., near Broadway; also, one on 22d-st., near 4th-av.; one on 18th-st.; a valuable property on 15th-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 5 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new and elegant 3-story brick house No. 129 East 16th-st., built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and having all the modern improvements, and a very excellent location. For further particulars apply to J. FOSTER, No. 196 East 16th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If applied for before May 1, 1856—a good three-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. Terms easy. Apply to PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of that fine range of houses on 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in complete order, containing hot and cold water, gas, and all the modern style of improvement throughout. Also, a two-story and attic house in 19th-st. Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich av., corner Amos-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, with brown-stone basement, on the southeast corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. $6,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the office of Lenox Insurance Company, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN—A 3-story brown stone house in 52d-st., (one of 12,) near 8th-av., beautifully situated; court yard in front, finished in good style, will be sold for $6,000.—$4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 177 East 16th-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The 2-story basement and attic brick house No. [illegible] Pearl-st., 6 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; has gas, range and heater, and is in first-rate order. Inquire of S. W. BURTIS, corner of Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—4 2-story & attic houses on Bedford-av., bet. Lafayette-av. & VanBuren-st. Inquire 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—4 Lots with 3 farm-houses on, and a bakery, southeast corner of 48th-st. and 11th-av.; terms liberal. Inquire of C. C. ELLIS, No. 448 9th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., near William, New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAUNON & SON, in watchmaker's store, No. 106 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods.—A 3-story English basement house, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

AN ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE.—Of 100 acres, suitable for a gentleman's country seat, or can be divided into several beautiful building sites; situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 1½ hours' ride from New-York City by railroad, and a few minutes' drive from a dépôt. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The Farm finely wooded with every variety of forest and ornamental trees. The view is unsurpassed, embracing an extent of thirty miles up and down the river. The situation is remarkable for the purity and salubrity of the air. The improvements consist of a commodious house, barn, carriage and ice-house; a fine garden, with every variety of the choicest fruit. Terms easy. For further information, apply to N. W. STUYVESANT, No. [illegible] William-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT 90 ACRES FOR SALE LOW.—As the owner is going to leave the country. It is all under a high state of cultivation except three or four acres of woodland. The buildings are extensive and in complete order, as well as the fences; 500 or 600 apple trees, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit. It is 15 miles from New-York, and three-quarters of a mile from railroad station. It is a good market or dairy farm, and a desirable residence for gentlemen or merchants. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING ASSOCIATION—NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Section 4 of the Act "for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851, the Trustees of the St. Nicholas Building Association will on the 28th day of April next proceed to declare forfeited all shares of stock on which six months dues shall at that time remain unpaid, together with all the payments made thereon. Payments may be made at the regular monthly meetings, held at No. 188 Bowery, or at the office of the Association, every MONDAY EVENING, between 6½ and 7½ o'clock. By order of the Trustees. R. D HART, Secretary.

J. L. DORRANCE & CO.—No. 63 Liberty-st., offer for sale:

1 House for sale or rent, Warren-st., Brooklyn.
2 Lots for sale, 2d-av., 50x100.
1 Lot for sale, 51st-st., 25x100.
4,500 acres Land in Iowa and Michigan.
1,124 acres Land in Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y.
100 acres Land opposite Hyde-park, Ulster Co., N. Y.
Farm. 345 acres, for sale in Wyoming County, N. Y.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the renting and sale of City and County property.
Land Warrants bought and sold.

$1,500.—A GOOD HOME SECURED FOR A LITTLE MONEY.—For sale in Brooklyn, a 1½ story cottage, with five rooms, court-yard in front; has two fine large cherry trees and shrubbery, choice grape-vines in rear yard. Lot 20 by 99 feet. Cars to Fulton and Atlantic ferries pass the block. Will be sold for $1,500; $1,100 can remain. Inquire near the premises of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Orange, New-Jersey, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt, an elegant house, 38 by 36 feet deep, 2½-story high, with 2-story kitchen attached. Lot 85 by 100 feet deep, containing a choice lot of apple and cherry trees, with good well of water and cistern on the place. Terms easy. For particulars, &c., inquire of L. S. HASKELL, of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, New-York; or E. GARDNER, Journal Office, Orange, New-Jersey.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—Four three-story attic and basement stone-front houses, 25 feet wide and 56 feet deep, lots 98 feet 9 inches, situate on the north side of 38th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, just finished and now ready for occupancy.

ALSO—A FARM of 41 acres in the township of Westfield, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, the Railroad to pass in front of and near the house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-street, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE—A very superior brown-stone front dwelling house, in 12th-st., within 200 feet of 5th-av., built in the best manner and neatly painted throughout, and put in most perfect repair. The house is 26x40, with a three-story dining-room extension; the lot 26x103 feet 6 inches. It will be sold with or without the furniture, at reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, corner Pine and Nassau.

WILLIAMSBURG HOUSES FOR SALE—By S. COCKROFT, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg. Cottages at $1,800 and $2,000; one with stable, $2,800; one do. $4,000; brick houses, $3,500 and $4,000; one with lot 140 feet deep, $6,000; No. 14 Lee-av., $4,500. Corners for groceries, two drug stores, cottages and two lots on South 9th-st., $6,000. Cottages and houses to let.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—All lying between Fulton-av., Hanson-place, and Flatbush-av., viz.: 18 on Hampden-st., 19 on Canton-st., 7 on St. Felix-st., 18 on Raymond-st., 17 on Navy-st., 20 on Lafayette-av., 16 on Fulton-av., 36 on Flatbush-av. This property is now offered for sale for the first time, and a portion of it will be sold on very favorable terms. Title perfect. Apply to WILLIAM E. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 2 acres of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy iron veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c. &c.; about 30 rods from Dépôt. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of Castleton landing. The grounds are plentifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $[illegible]. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 5 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful narrow English basement house, on the 5th-av. Inquire of F. T. MERWIN, No. 30 William-st., office No. 7.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 15 to 20 acres of land. It has a front of 6 or 700 feet upon the bay, and one of the most beautiful building sites to be found. Apply to [illegible] WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—On 3d-st., Brooklyn, a convenient family residence, containing 12 rooms, numerous pantries, bath-room and under-cellar, &c. [illegible] There is also extensive kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees, fine grapery, carriage and stabling. Inquire of E. MARTIN, No. [illegible] Stanton-st., New-York. Cars leave the Fulton and Hamilton-av. Ferries every five minutes.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very neat three-story and attic house No. 94 Vanderbilt-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn. It contains 9 rooms, gas, with fixtures, speaking-tubes, water in kitchen, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $300. Possession on the 1st of May. Will be rented to a small family only. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Brooklyn City cars run within half a block of the house. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 101 Myrtle-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class four-story, brown-stone front house, No. 145 West 43d-st., having all the modern improvements—hot-air furnace, range, speaking tubes, &c., &c., with hot and cold water and gas throughout the house. Rent $900. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS McCLUNE & CO., No. 47 Broadway, or JAMES FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling house northwest corner of Clinton and Baltic sts. House is 25x60 feet, three rooms deep; has furnace, gas, (fixtures belong to house,) bath, &c., and is suitable for a large family. Can be seen after 10 A. M. R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built two-story house, situated on 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath, &c., and large yard. Also, a *3-story brick house, with store, situated on 3d-av. and* 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, with stable attached. Inquire of S. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—A first-class dwelling house *on 23d-st., elegantly finished. Rent $1,250.* A three-story and attic brick house on 21st-st., in complete order, with all improvements, at $650. A four-story house on *40th-st., at $650. Also, other houses, stores and apartments to rent.* Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich-av., corner Amos-st.

HOUSES TO LET—On St. Marks-place, near 4th-av., $1,300; on 26th-st., near 4th-av., four-story, brown-stone, partly furnished, $1,300; on Lexington-av., $900; on 26th-st., $600 and $700. Also, lower-priced houses, $300 to $500. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 5 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on the River, and within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing or stage route to New-York. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 49 Peck-slip, New-York, up stairs, *from 11 to 12 o'clock.*

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses replete with every convenience; are near the ferry, and *command a fine view of the harbor.* Apply at Office corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET—A well-finished English basement house, No. 292½ West 22d-st. Rent $750. Also, a very pleasant cottage, situated in 128d-st., (Harlem,) near 5th-av. Rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 77 White st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Those two first-class houses Nos. 164 and 166 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., complete with all modern improvements. Rents moderate, and neighborhood good. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 246 West 34th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern three-story house No. 173 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Has good basement, under-cellar, gas fixtures and bath. Fine location. Rent $550. Apply on the premises, or to D. H. GREGORY, No. 34 West 39d-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 30th-st., with modern improvements. Convenient to 8th-av. cars or Broadway stages. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house, No. [illegible] Sackett-st. Apply to C. S. WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—Of the late BENJ. CHURCH, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad. The house is large, in fine order, and beautifully situated, fronting the green. The premises consist of two acres of land, with orchard, garden, out-houses, &c. A desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to E. M. PETERS, Esq., on the premises, or to BENJ. CHURCH, No. 43 Pearl-st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO LET.—In a very desirable location, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, range, &c., to a small family of grown persons. Possession immediately if desired. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 44 East 11th-st. between 2d and 3d avs. References exchanged.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the modern-built three-story house No. 181 Rivington-st., comprising handsome parlors and tearoom, with fireplace, basement, with range, with part of third story. It has gas, chandeliers, water, bath, under-cellar, servants' staircase, &c. To an American family, rent $400. Possession middle of April. Inquire at No. 55 Ludlow-st.

PARK BANK BUILDING—Formerly Clinton Hotel.—Store and offices to let in said building. Plans may be seen and terms made known by calling on WM. P. EARLE, No. 10 Park Row, or on Messrs. HENRY A. HURLBUT, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., J. G. [illegible], No. [illegible] Warren-st., and OLIVER HOYT, No. [illegible] Ferry-st.

TO LET, IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A very desirable dwelling house, in Jersey-st., opposite Christ Church; the house is large and in good repair, is well calculated for a first-class boarding house, or for the residence of a large family, attached are a fine garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and four or five acres of good land [illegible] communication with the City by railroad or water nearly every hour of the day. For further particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or to W. DE GROOT, No. 150 Front-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A house, barn and large garden, with front about a mile from steamboat landing. Apply to RAPELYE & WRIGHT, Astoria; or, JAMES WELLING, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—The above house is of brick, three stories and is located in a pleasant neighborhood; is easy of access to either Atlantic or Wall-st. ferries, being not over three minutes' walk to either. This is a desirable opportunity for a small family contemplating housekeeping. Rent $600 per year. Parties renting the above are expected to purchase the gas fixtures and pay monthly in advance. If desired, possession can be had on the 15th of April. Address Box No. 3,346, New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegantly furnished four story, English basement house, 26 by 50, in West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from May 1, for a year or term of years. Rent $2,000. For particulars, apply to Mr. SCHARFENBERG, No. 769 Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

SEVERAL BRICK DWELLINGS TO LET AT HOBOKEN—All within 10 or 12 minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession can be given immediately if required. Rents varying from $200 to $700. Inquire at the Land Office opposite the ferry landing. W. W. SHIPPEN.

COTTAGES TO LET AT BUSHWICK, L. I.—Eight new and very handsomely finished two-story cottages, with marble mantels, sliding doors, and every convenience for a small genteel family, fronting on Spring-terrace, corner of Meeke and Kingsland avs., about 1½ miles from Grand-st. ferry, Williamsburg, and ¾ of a mile from Green Point ferry. A line of stages from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries pass by the houses. Rent low, $200 per year. Apply to S. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

COTTAGES ON THE SHORE AT S. I. TO RENT.—A large stone cottage containing 17 rooms, furnished, pleasantly situated on the shore near Clifton—finely shaded—clear sand beach. Bathing house, carriage house, &c., together with about four acres excellent land. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A neat, two-story frame cottage, in good order, Venetian blinds, &c., on 142d-st. between 8th and 9th avs., with full lot of ground, respectable neighborhood. Price only $1,300, terms very easy. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 43d-st., 50 ft. by 98 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 35th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $600. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LECTURE-ROOMS TO LET.—The two large and commodious lecture-rooms in the College Buildings corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., will be let to religious societies for Sunday services, and also to associations for the evenings of week days. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway. Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand. Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET—The three-story brick stores and dwellings Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Greenwich-av., between 13th and 14th sts.; rent $450 and $500. Apply to G. WINTER, 120 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

STORE TO RENT—No. 103 Vesey-st., in front of Washington Market. G. A. JONES, No. 135 Warren-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—In the new buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Shafting now and runs low. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, at No. 37 Greene-st.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One large room, 80 by 37 feet, well lighted on three sides, corner of Bleecker and Banks sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of DUDLEY & [illegible], on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 440 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To a family of two or three grown persons, a large room and two smaller ones, with pantry and Croton water. No. 300 Hudson-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Power, by [illegible] GAUDU, No. [illegible] Water-st.

OFFICES—In the large modern building No. 32 Broadway, near Cortland-st., west side. One large front room on second story, suitable for an Insurance office, an extensive suite of four rooms on the same floor, at present occupied by Messrs. Van Rensselaer & Holmes; two fine rooms on the third story; and other suites and single rooms on the fourth and fifth floors, all moderate [illegible] one of the best in the City for almost any kind of office business. Apply to Mr. BACON, on the premises, or A. S. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET—At No. 115 to No. 121 Nassau-st., on site of "old Bible House," a choice large suite, together or separate, fronting on the street, well adapted for lawyers, jewelers, importers, brokers, engravers, &c.; with immediate possession, if desired. Also, others of less size. Rents very moderate. Apply at Office No. 1 [illegible] No. 121 Nassau-st., or to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDING TO RENT—No. 35 Gold-st., corner of Ryder's-alley, now occupied by Frazier & Everett's manufactory. The premises are large and well lighted on three sides; rent low. A lease will be given. Apply at No. 32 Cliff-st., to T. ALLEN, or ANSON G. PHELPS.

HOTEL TO LET—Corner of Broome and Elm-st., and near Broadway. Also, the three-story dwelling-house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st. Also, the three-story house No. 139 Hammond-st. Also, houses Nos. 361 and 363 6th-st., near Avenue D. Also, store and cellar No. 93 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Also, the marble yard adjoining. Apply to R. L. BURNHAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOTEL AND EATING HOUSE TO LET—At the South Ferry, corner of Whitehall and South sts., separately or together. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS TO LET—Situated near the Arsenal, making the entire plot of ground lying between the 4th and 5th avs. and 62d and 63d sts. Also, the premises No. 20 Pearl-st., now used as a stable, but suitable for a carpenter's or box maker's shop. Apply to GEORGE JONES, north corner Broadway and Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Brown-stone, English basement, in 22d-st., to a small family without young children, and the rent of house and furniture (which are new) would be taken out in board of present occupants—a family of three persons. An excellent opportunity to any small family who wish to keep house with economy, and live in good style. Address, at the office of this paper, JOHNSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, with the furniture, No. 150 Joralemon-st.—has gas fixtures, range, &c.—near the City Hall and Fulton Ferry Railroad. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 83 Remsen-st., or No. 34 Murray-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a year, with the privilege of purchasing—a residence on the east side of the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Sing Sing or Tarrytown, with four or five acres of land. Address LEX, Office of *New-York Times.*

OFFICE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By a physician, an office with bedroom and board. Location between 29th and 43d sts., 5th and 9th avs., or in 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Address, one week, Dr. R. S., No. 297½ West 22d-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, United States Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. We will fill orders for warrants with promptness.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE—In lots to suit purchasers by GREEN & SEWELL, No. 50 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

1856.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMIES, No. 362 Broadway and No. 327 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, open day and evening for classes, private instruction. [illegible]

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

[illegible]

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Mr. GOLDSMITH is [illegible]

PRINCETOWN ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution is situated about 8 miles west of the City of Schenectady, on the highlands of the Mohawk, commanding a fine view of 50 miles in extent. A full corps of Teachers give instruction in all the departments of solid and ornamental education. It is free from all haunts of vice. Parents who wish to send their sons and daughters into the country, will find here a safe and pleasant home. Whole expense, $[illegible] per term of 14 weeks. Summer Term begins April 22. Apply to J. S. LANDON, A. M., Principal, Princetown, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Summer session of this Institution, which has been in successful operation several years, will commence, Tuesday, April 29. Terms for board and tuition moderate. For further information or a circular, apply to Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal. References—WILLIAM [illegible], Esq., No. 363 Broadway, New-York City; WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., No. 77 Wall-st., New-York City. Goshen, Orange Co., New-York.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents in every respect. Its twenty-first session will commence on the 10th of May next. Further information as well as circulars may be had of the following patrons: JAMES M'CALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT RAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible house.—(A school with two departments, limited to 30 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—BELLPORT, L. I.—The next term of this school commences on the first TUESDAY in April. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway; F. E. MATHER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and WM. RAYNOR, Esq., Bellport.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL.—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 30. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 349 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantages.

PENMANSHIP—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commute with all applicants, this day, to make them finished writers for only $10. Any lady or gentleman may have all stiffness, cramping and trembling removed in a few lessons, by DOLBEAR'S scientific method of hand-training.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Norwalk, Conn. Number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal. Circulars may be found at Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Summer Term of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence April 23, at No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 113 4th-st., on Washington-square corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH—By FABREGOU. Apply in afternoon, No. 73 Franklin-st., office of *Courrier des Etats-Unis.*

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,336,380 84. DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,491 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:

THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

STOCK, BOND, EXCHANGE AND [illegible] BROKERS. OFFICE OF STEVENS & MORRIS, NO. [illegible] WILLIAM-ST. STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates. LOANS and business paper negotiated. LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached payable in the City of New-York, and secured by a large amount of value, with additional provision [illegible]. These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the "Air-Line Central Railway, now in advanced process of construction, with *uniform guage to the Missouri River*—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent. The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie, and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the chain westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, crossing [illegible] and [illegible] communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except [illegible] over the Mississippi, and all [illegible]. It occupies [illegible] the commanding route for the live stock trade of the Western Valley. The attention of all parties preferring investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Company, which will be furnished them at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., or F. T. MERWIN, No. 30 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils. AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co. .... LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co .... PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. .... NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. .... NEW-YORK, made
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by .... Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by .... [illegible]
In Baltimore, by .... [illegible] & Co.
In St. Louis, by .... Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bro. & Co.
In Chicago, by .... Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by .... [illegible] & Co.
In Detroit, by .... Bank of Michigan [illegible] Co.
In Milwaukee, by .... State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by .... [illegible] & Co.
In Charleston, by .... Messrs. E. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by .... [illegible] Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO., [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. [illegible] William-st. New-York, March [illegible], 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible] First Annual Election for [illegible] Directors of this Company and for three Inspectors of the [illegible] Election, will be held at the Office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the [illegible] WEDNESDAY of April next. The poll will be opened at [illegible] o'clock and [illegible] those open until 1 o'clock P. M., and [illegible] the Inspectors may find necessary [illegible] of Electors, but not beyond [illegible]. The transfer books will close on the [illegible] open the day after the election. JOHN M. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. [illegible]

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—[illegible]

New-York, March 11, 1856.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] FOSTER & THOMSON. March 1, 1856.

$30,000—[illegible] $5,000—And [illegible] TO LOAN on bond and mortgage [illegible] E. SALTONSTALL, No. [illegible] William-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] election for Directors of the [illegible] March 17, 1856, will be held [illegible] MONDAY, April 7 [illegible] o'clock to 3 P. M. [illegible] By order [illegible]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—[illegible] holding Stock Receipts or Certificates [illegible] Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified [illegible] No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. [illegible]

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS [illegible] CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD [illegible] CRAWFORD COUNTY, [illegible] LOUISIANA CITY [illegible] For sale by WHEELER [illegible]

$35,000.—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL [illegible] and payable in this City [illegible]
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, [illegible] per cent.
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cent.
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY REAL ESTATE BONDS, 10 per cent.
[illegible] COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued for [illegible]
CITY OF ZANESVILLE (Ohio) BONDS, issued for railroad purposes, 7 per cent.
Will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 5 Wall-st., on or after the 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

[illegible], March [illegible], 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of the [illegible] and Rhode Island Railroad Company, payable on and after the [illegible] day of April, at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of April. A. C. FLAGG, [illegible]

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—New-York, March 25, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. [illegible] of the profits of the Bank, payable on and after the [illegible] April. [illegible] The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to 9th April, inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

[illegible], March 15, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for interest due April 1, 1856, will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of MORRIS KETCHUM, No. [illegible] William-st. [illegible] CAPLIN, President. [illegible] that date.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—FOR SALE [illegible] LISHED [illegible] With spacious buildings, [illegible] gymnasium, [illegible] grounds, within an hour's [illegible] rior bakery, attached [illegible] Also, splendid grocery store, North [illegible] $650. Also, superior built two-story frame house [illegible] 20th-st., finely located, [illegible] Apply No. 86 Chambers-st., room No. 8.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known [illegible] Store, No. 152 Chestnut-st., opposite the State House. This business has been [illegible] for upwards of [illegible] years. Also, for rent, the store [illegible]. A lease of [illegible] been carried on. [illegible] said store. Apply to [illegible], No. [illegible] South Street, Philadelphia.

PARTNER WANTED.—[illegible] space, fixtures and [illegible] wholesale [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] — THIS DAY, March 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of [illegible]

[illegible] Railroad Second Mortgage [illegible] $1,000 each

[illegible] Toledo and Illinois Railroad Second Mortgage [illegible] $1,000 each

[illegible] Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent [illegible]

[illegible] shares [illegible] Insurance Co. [illegible] $100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLON, Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] & [illegible]—TO-MORROW [illegible] at No. 113 Nassau-st. [illegible] rosewood furniture, oil-paintings, French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors, with new style of frames; rich and costly suits of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, [illegible] carved oak [illegible] extension dining-tables [illegible] mahogany and rosewood [illegible] pianofortes, of rich tone and finish. Also a lot of second-hand furniture.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

BY [illegible], DUNCOMB & SMITH.—[illegible] corner of [illegible]-st. Commonwealth [illegible] Building, New-York—WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, peremptory and [illegible] of four valuable three-story brick houses and [illegible] three desirable building lots (two of them [illegible] lots) in the city of Brooklyn, late Williamsburgh. BARKER & DUNCOMB will sell at auction the following property, viz.:

On North [illegible]-street.—Four three-story brick houses and lots, corner of 4th-st., known as Nos. 117, 119, 121 and 123 North Sixth-st.—the corner occupied as a grocery. Each house [illegible] feet; size of lots [illegible] feet. These houses are always rented [illegible] $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage on each house [illegible] 7 per cent. per annum.

On [illegible]—One building lot well fenced, [illegible] on the rear of the lot. $[illegible] on bond and mortgage.

Also a lot on the corner of North 8th and 5th sts.

Also a lot at the corner of North 7th and 4th sts.

For terms of sale, maps, and additional information, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE [illegible]—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of [illegible] Ward, executor of [illegible], deceased:

Avenue C.—1 lot on east side of Avenue C, 50 feet north of [illegible]

[illegible]

One Hundred and Eighth-street.—3 lots on north side [illegible]

[illegible] Reformed Protestant Dutch Church [illegible]

[illegible] shares [illegible] Insurance Co. [illegible] each

[illegible] shares Bank of [illegible] each

[illegible] shares Bank of the State of New-York [illegible] $100 each

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[illegible] Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE [illegible] ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE of the stock of McGRAW & AL[illegible] [illegible]

A. C. [illegible] will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] rosewood, oak and mahogany [illegible] furniture [illegible] chamber [illegible]. All of which must be sold without regard to cost, prior to their time, offering great inducements to those who require the best class of articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms: under $500, cash; over $500, approved indorsed notes at four months.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—PIANOS, SUITS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Beach-st., the entire furniture of the 4-story house, all of which has been furnished since November last, comprising one full suite of rosewood furniture, [illegible] and sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs, dining and extension tables, several fine oil-paintings, curtains and cornices, mahogany bedsteads, dress bureaus with mahogany and marble-top, chairs, side and card tables, mirrors, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hat-stands, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—All the goods must be removed the same day or early Tuesday morning.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] the first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on north side West 23d st., between 8th and 7th avs. and known as No. 74. The house, 25x50 feet, and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Lot, [illegible] feet 9 inches. $4,000 can remain permanently. For cards of admission to see the premises, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WM. B. FRANKLIN [illegible] will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 2d-av.—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting of [illegible] covered with [illegible], mahogany chairs and sofas, hair-cloth [illegible] marble-top centre [illegible] lace curtains [illegible] mantel ornaments, girandoles, gas fixtures, China and glassware, together with a variety of other household articles. Conditions of the sale, and every article must be delivered and paid for in current money on the day of sale.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the Mansion House Nos. 97 and 97½ Hudson-st., near Duane, mortgage sale of household furniture contained in the above house, bar-room, bar and fixtures, liquors and cigars, gilt-frame mirrors, mahogany suits in hair cloth, mahogany piano-forte, carpets, vases, mantel ornaments, &c., bedroom furniture, about 60 rooms furnished, carpets, gas fixtures, mirrors, washstands, toilet sets, feather beds, mattresses, &c., kitchen furniture, ranges, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS—On 2d and 3d avs. and 70th, 71st, 73d, and 74th sts.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, April 15, the above lots, well situated, on high ground near the 2d and 3d av. railroads. They are mostly covered with beautiful forest trees near Hamilton-square and Central Park. It is believed that the rapid and certain rise of real estate on this island will enable purchasers of these lots to enjoy a beautiful, healthful residence, within a few minutes' ride of the centre of the City—rent free for many years. Title perfect and terms easy. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

THOMAS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE OF A FAMILY.—Together with a large stock of new goods to be sold, by auction, to pay advances, MONDAY MORNING, March 31, 10½, at the spacious salesrooms No. 81 Nassau-st., consisting of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, oak and imitation rosewood, for parlors, chambers, halls, dining-rooms, counting-rooms, &c.; also velvet carpeting, oil-paintings, mirrors, mattresses, beds, superior iron safes, &c. Boxing, packing and shipping attended to; storage free until 1st of May.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—On MONDAY MORNING, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, in the dwelling-house No. 41 Barclay-st., the whole of the furniture contained in said house, comprising a general assortment of house-furnishing articles; also, rosewood [illegible], French-plate mirrors, &c., &c. This sale will be peremptory, as the building is to be torn down on the 1st of April.

[illegible] BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUNDRY.—IN FORECLOSURE.—On WEDNESDAY, April 2, at [illegible] the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, the Foundry known as "The Chelsea Iron Works," or "Mott and Ayres Foundry," on the south side of [illegible]-st., west of 10th-av., with the machinery on the premises. Above sale is peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of A. F. WHITEHEAD, Attorney at Law, No. 25 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 459 Broadway, above Canal-st., embracing parlors, chamber and dining-room suites of new and fashionable styles, book-cases, bureaus bedsteads, chairs, rockers, lounges, centre and fancy tables, clocks, silver-plated ware, [illegible]. Sale absolute and worthy the notice of buyers. Catalogues on sale. Books, &c., on consignment.

AT THE BAZAAR.—No. 21 Crosby-st., will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, a number of horses, suitable for all purposes, also, single and double harness, wagons, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and Executors' SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Interests, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NINETY-SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, AND SEVENTIETH, SEVENTY-FIRST, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

8 lots on 1st-av., between 74th and 73d sts.
3 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
2 lots on 2d-av.
3 lots on north side of 70th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
4 lots on north-east corner of 2d-av. and 74th-st.
4 lots on north side of 74th-st.
4 lots on south-east corner of 2d-av. and 74th-st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st.
3 lots on north side of 73d st.
8 lots on south side of 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
8 lots on west side of 3d-av., between 73d and 74th sts.
8 lots on north side of 73d-st.
6 lots on west side of 3d-av., between 71st and 72d sts.
6 lots on north side of 71st-st.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT—Will sell THIS DAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the elegant household furniture contained in house No. 72 5th-av., near 14th-st., the whole of which is in perfect order, having been used but a short time. Every article will be sold without reserve, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser. The furniture consists in part of rich tapestry and other carpets, 2 solid rosewood suites parlor furniture, 7 pieces each, one in rich brocade and the other in velvet, with slip covers; French pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; rosewood marble-top étagere, with French plate doors, Egyptian and Mosaic rosewood centre-tables, costly mantel vases, valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, rosewood and oak chairs in tapestry and brocade, lace curtains and shades, étagères, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, richly carved bedsteads, and washstands to match, French China toilet sets; superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, mahogany and cottage chairs, library and invalid do., rockers, mirrors, clocks, &c., with a large variety of bedroom furniture. Also, the dining-room furniture, splendid oak extension-table, silver ware, crystal cut glass do., pearl and ivory cutlery, French China, &c., with the kitchen utensils. No postponement. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of the estate of Catharine Cozine, the following described property, viz.:

Broadway—5 lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

56th-st.—5 lots on the south side of 56th, in rear of the above.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN, CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York—The lot of land, together with the three-story first-class brown stone front house thereon, with high basement, and court-yard in front, situated on the northerly side of Third-place, Brooklyn, 60 feet west of Court-st. Lot 20 feet front and rear by 100 feet 5 inches deep. The house is 50 feet deep, and furnished with all modern improvements: range, boilers, washtubs, bath-rooms, reservoir, gas, speaking-tubes, hot-air furnace, marble mantels, &c. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be seen at any time previous to sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No 38 Wall st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By E. H. LUDLOW, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY next, April 2, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable Houses and lots of the late JOHN H. CORNELL:

No. 207 West 14th-st., four-story, brown-stone front.
No. 28 West 13th-st., lot on rear of the former.
No. 367 Broadway, (Lafayette Hall,) 25 by 200.
No. 132 Bleecker, two-story brick house, lot 25 by 100.
No. 89 Bowery, four-story, stone, 118 feet deep; lot 25 by 120.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Canal-st., with brick houses.
No. 30 Oliver-st., three-story and attic brick house, with 13 years' lease from the Rutgers estate, with renewal.
18 lots on north side of 141st-st.

For full advertisements and maps apply at the Auctioneer's, No 14 Pine st.

N. COOPER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT.—No. 136 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.—N. COOPER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a valuable house and lot on the southerly side of Nassau-st., 81 feet 6 inches westerly from Hudson-av.; lot 17 feet 6 inches by 68 feet; the house is of brick, two-story and attic, basement and sub-cellar, with slate roof. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, at No. 35 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE OF THE STOCK OF AN IMPORTER OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine watches and jewelry, consisting in part of diamond ear-rings, do. pins, do. rings, do. crosses, all magnificently mounted, gold hunting magic watches, 20 gold hunting levers, also chronometers, detached levers, also English and French silver levers, in single and hunting cases, gold guard fob and vest chains, in great variety, gold pens and pencil cases, lockets, rings, pins, &c., &c.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL—[illegible] on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., 800 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable stock of Spring goods direct from the factories, suitable for the Southern, Western, and Northern trade. Country merchants will do well to attend.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CLOCKS, &c., &c.—By HENRY G. EVANS, No. 4 Liberty-st., near Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock, will sell in lots to suit, a large assortment of white granite blue, dipt, c. c. ware; also 300 packages of glass; also, invoice of fancy clocks. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready. Sales every Tuesday.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—On TUESDAY, April 1, at No. 251 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock. Large assortment of W. G., blue and common ware, cut and pressed glass, French and English China, eight crates druggists' packing bottles, &c. Also, a stock of glass to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF STAGE ROUTE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at corner of 10th-av. and 14th-st., at 12 o'clock, M., the stage route, horses, stages, &c., known as the 14th-st. Catherine ferry and Spring-st. line of stages. By order of JACOB MONTROSS, Receiver.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SOAP, CATSUP, LIQUORS, CIGARS.—TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, [illegible] coffee, tea, soap, [illegible]

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 18 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRIED HIDES, &c.—On MONDAY, March 31, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom, consisting of a large quantity of dried hides, &c.

JAS. B. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE OF A LARGE AND SEASONABLE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, manufactured for the City trade, a large and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer clothing, comprising in part cassimere, cloth alpaca, drap d'été, linen Marseilles, and linen duck frock and sack coats; silk, satin, Valencia, linen, and Marseilles vests; French doeskins and English cassimere, cloth, linen, and Marseilles pants; together with English and French broadcloths, plain and fancy cassimeres, linen ducks and drillings, cassimeres, doeskins, black and fancy silks and serges, satins, drap d'étés, alpacas, Marseilles, and linings; shirts and drawers, pongee silk handkerchiefs, black silk cravats, &c. The attention of the trade is called to the above sale, as the goods are made up and trimmed in the best manner and style. By order of

JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.

JOHN S. STEWART, Deputy Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated DANDELION COFFEE is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, etc. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against impostors. For sale by the manufacturers, also by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.; ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; WAID, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.; and by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 50 cents per can, or $4 per dozen.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither causes nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the sufferer is thus relieved as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. [illegible]—No. 16 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence as [illegible]. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enabled him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON deems it necessary to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 66 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

DR. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. Divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 107 Prince-st.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond conception, in youth, manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic, before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 300 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth $1 and 3 Stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs, [illegible] all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 41 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTURER—Has removed from No. 144 Grand-st., to the large building No. 38 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, where he continues to keep a large assortment of enameled chamber suites, of all colors and styles, and at prices varying from $25 per suite and upward, finished in all colors and styles of ornamenting, and warranted in every respect. The trade and others are invited to call and examine.

WARREN WARD, No. 38 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and ware-rooms Nos. 45 and 45 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

FURNITURE FOR CASH.—Sofas, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, &c., for sale cheap for cash, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to our latest styles of extra heavy Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest possible demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with Envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes and qualities, at the lowest prices the cost of manufacturing will admit, together with a large variety of cap, letter, and note papers.

BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Hereby give notice, that from and after the 1st day of October next the price of their gas will be reduced from Three Dollars to Two and a half dollars per 1,000 cubic feet.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.; 3:30 P. M. for Providence after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford, 3:15 P. M., arriving at 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, 7:50 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Trains on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50,) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES,

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, April 5.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Lewis Parrish, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct on by the Great Southern Mail to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—The U. S. Mail steamer BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. J. W. SMITH, will commence receiving freight on WEDNESDAY, April 9, and sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 12, at 2 P. M., precisely, from her pier, No. 17 North River, foot of Robinson-st. Freight for St. Louis goes through by this line in 16 days.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 13 Park-place.

NOTICE.—No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE.—Ten cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 40 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, pre-paid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will be dispatched as above on TUESDAY, the 8th of April, at 3 P. M. For passage or freight apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 2 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-GRANADA.—Via KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The steamship OSPREY will sail on the 8th of April. For passage apply to WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 28 William-st. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 28½ Broadway.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

PORK AND BEEF INSPECTION.—Having leased the buildings and [illegible] Washington-st., lately occupied by Messrs. ROBBINS & PATTERSON, we are prepared to inspect pork and beef for our friends and customers, on the usual terms. Our establishment on the Brooklyn side will be continued as heretofore.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. Exclusive use of extra-sized staterooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 15 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 ... 1855
Saturday, Jan. 5 ... 1856	Saturday, Jan. 12 ... 1856
Saturday, Jan. 19 ... 1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23 ... 1856
Saturday, Feb. 2 ... 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6 ... 1856
Saturday, Feb. 16 ... 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20 ... 1856
Saturday, March 1 ... 1856	Wednesday, March 5 ... 1856
Saturday, March 15 ... 1856	Wednesday, March 19 ... 1856
Saturday, March 29 ... 1856	Wednesday, April 2 ... 1856
Saturday, April 12 ... 1856	Wednesday, April 16 ... 1856
Saturday, April 26 ... 1856	Wednesday, April 30 ... 1856
Saturday, May 10 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 14 ... 1856
Saturday, May 24 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 28 ... 1856
	Wednesday, June 11 ... 1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ...... Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York ... Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ...... Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston ... Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH....Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, April 3. For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail May 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's screw-steamship EMEU, J. SMALL, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City on TUESDAY, the 8th of April. Passage-money (for first-class passengers only) $80, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms and accommodations are unusually large and excellent. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, April 2.

A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers for the PERSIA at 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock P. M. precisely.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The ASIA will succeed the PERSIA, and sail on the 16th April.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES [illegible] LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ground in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and will improve with age.

MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.—Manufactured by the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 165 Washington-st., near Cortlandt-st., New-York.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ⅛ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS.—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by C. W. STEARNS, No. 540 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A good 60-horse power engine, boilers and pipes, for $1,150. WM. PAULSEN, No. 158 Maiden-lane.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.

KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney.

SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick.

The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.

AUSTENS,

Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company,

No. 87 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. 80 Water-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be very durable in machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—STEPHEN WHITNEY against THOMAS GILBERT.—In pursuance of a judgment [illegible] in this action on the 14th day of March, 1856, I will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] on the [illegible] day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain piece or parcel of land in the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said street with the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth-avenue to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street [illegible] feet, thence northerly parallel with the Tenth-avenue to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, thence easterly along the southerly side of said last mentioned street to the point of beginning. Dated New-York, March 17, 1856.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, Referee.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. E. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Tillary sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 11, 1856. MICHAEL CAREY, Executor.

ja14-lawtm*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. 412 6th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.
[illegible] MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES M. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. E. THORN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1855.

JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Executor.
SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executrix.

d17-lawtm*. Of CHAS. M. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, No. [illegible] st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next. Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1856.

LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, Administrator.
JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.

mh24-lawtm*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of [illegible] SEDGWICK, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 1, 1856.

MARGARET A. McWILLIAMS, Administratrix.
ja7-lawtm* JAMES B. JENKINS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.

n13-lawtm* JAMES UGLOW, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER C. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 24, 1855.

no26-lawtm* EDWARD S. WORTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.

ja9-lawtm* ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible] LEY, as individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy10 lawtm

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, cor. of 3d-av. and 9th-st. (for the benefit of all classes of persons.) Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums above $500.

All sums deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that day.

Bank open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 28, 1856.—The OSWEGO RIVER BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham—Interest is allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and less than $500; and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April next will draw interest from that day. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK.—CAPITAL $2,000,000, (With privilege to increase the same to $5,000,000.) This Bank will be opened for business, at their Banking House, head of Beekman-st., opposite the Park, on MONDAY, March 31, 1856, to which we invite the attention of all classes of business men.

REUBEN W. HOWES, President.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, March 31, 1856.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Monday next, April 7, will bear interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500. All sums deposited on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from the first. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, M., TUESDAY, the 8th of April next, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the alteration of the building known as the Friends' Meeting House, in Downing-st., near Bleecker, IXth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for mason's work and materials, also for carpenter's work and materials. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., to whom proposals, indorsed proposals for altering building for Primary School No. 22, may be delivered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by them for the public interest.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1856. Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received, addressed to the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, until the 8th day of April, at 3 o'clock, for furnishing with desks and seats in the Grammar Department of Ward School No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome, similar to those now in use in Ward School No. 3, Hudson-st., VIIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. All proposals will be deposited in the office of said Clerk. The School Officers reserve the right to reject all or any of the estimates offered. The name and residence of surety must accompany each estimate. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES S. BURNTON, Chairman.

H. A. HOBMAN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, March 28, 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Streets and Assessments, until Wednesday, April 2, 1856, for regulating, setting curb, gutter-stones, and paving the carriage way of HUDSON-STREET, WASHINGTON-STREET, SIXTH-STREET, SECOND-STREET, and flagging the sidewalks of the same. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, Mr. WM. BEN[illegible], No. 126 Washington-st.

WM. WHITE, Chairman of Committee.

Hoboken, March 18, 1856.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—MARBLE MANTELS FOR SALE CHEAP.—In consequence of the dissolution of copartnership between LEAVY & DIMOND, to take place on the 1st day of May, the entire stock of marble mantels in their wareroom No. 162 East 22d-st., will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for immediately. LEAVY & DIMOND, No. 162 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned has withdrawn from the firm of CAMPBELL, DIMOCK & CO., on the 15th day of January, 1856, and said firm was thereby dissolved. The public are cautioned against trusting any member of said firm on the credit of the undersigned.

SUSANNAH KENDALL.

Dated March 5, 1856.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Dr. Hunter is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in this city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

[illegible]

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* [illegible] will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. [illegible]

NEW-YORK—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, No. 828 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. F. MORSE, No. 363 Walnut-street.

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. S. WILLIAMS, No. 5? North Charles-street.

Dr. HUNTER may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

New-York, March 8th, 1856.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

POPULAR HOMŒOPATHY.—CURTIS & WEISSE'S specific remedies for croup, hoarseness, and loss of voice, dysentery, diarrhea, piles, nervous or sick headache, [illegible] [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Post-Office, [illegible] Union-square Post-Office, New-York City.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE ATTENTION OF MILLINERS is especially requested to our stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising a great variety of [illegible]

[illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night two new pieces will be produced at this favorite Theatre, viz: a thrilling drama, entitled "The Last Nail, or the Drunkard's Doom," a comic pantomime, entitled "The Magic Trumpet," which with the beautiful [illegible] will form an [illegible] entertainment.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, given when desired, at the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NEW GOODS IN GOLD AND SILVER.—We have on hand and offer to the trade at low prices, an extensive variety of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, Gold Pens, Toothpicks, &c., all of our own manufacture. Also, LOWNES' celebrated Patent Pen and Pencil. WILMARTH, CARMICHAEL & Co., Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY, New-York.—CAUTION.—Manufacturers of Combs, and dealers therein, are warned against counterfeiting or simulating the trade-marks or labels of this Company, under pain of being prosecuted, civilly and criminally, to the extent of the law.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] AND PHILADELPHIA.—On the Delaware [illegible] Monday, 31st March, [illegible] New-York to Philadelphia [illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] Fischer & Co. and all Druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Perfect digestion and pure bile produce healthy blood, and if the functions of either the stomach or the liver are disordered, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will assuredly repair the mischief, and enable them to supply the channels of circulation with an uncontaminated fluid.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[illegible] Patent Lights, 702 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.....MARCH 29.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MINING BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 31—A. M.

The Foreign trade returns of the port of New-York, for the past week, show an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,391,637, against $2,[illegible] the corresponding week last year. The arrival, early in the week, of a fleet of India clipper ships, caused the entries of Teas to amount to $578,386. The entries of West India Sugars amount to $466,961. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,397,968 against same week last year $1,427,-610. The direct Export of Specie $158,706, against $24,400 same week last year. From Boston, the export for New-York account, was $350,000 against $[illegible] same week last year. The official monthly returns of trade at New-York, from 1st July 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, to the 1st March, inst., show that the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted to.....$121,063,000

Four weeks in March	15,[illegible]
Total to date	$136,[illegible]
Against same time last year	119,[illegible]
Increase about 15 ₩ cent.	$17,003,431

From July 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, the official monthly returns of the Export of Domestic Produce, and the re-export of Miscellaneous Foreign Goods amounted to.....$51,[illegible]

Four weeks in March	5,540,132
Total to date	$56,[illegible]
Against same time last year	45,853,[illegible]
Increase to date	$10,720,[illegible]

During the same time there was a Specie Export from New-York of.....$11,851,[illegible]

Four weeks in March	2,492,034
Total to date	$14,344,034
Against same time last year	25,539,[illegible]
Decrease to date	$11,195,856

The deliveries of California Gold the past week amounted to $1,261,272 against $817,300 the corresponding week last year. From the 1st July 1855 to the 1st March inst., the deliveries of California Gold, by manifest, at the port of New-York, amounted to.....$26,174,836

Four weeks in March	3,753,918
Total to date	$29,927,744
Same time last year	32,901,797
Decrease since 1st July 1855	$2,974,053

The whole income of Specie during the past week was about $1,447,000, including $100,000 from Chicago and $[illegible] from France on Saturday by steamship *Fulton*, while the outgo was $958,000 to China, Europe *via* Boston, Canada and Savannah, while there was an accumulation in the Government Office of $[illegible], or $[illegible] on Saturday afternoon against $12,373,073 at the close of the previous week. Under these various movements, the Bank reserve, which amounted to $14,869,556 on the last Statement, will probably fall to about $14,000,000 on the Statement to be made up this afternoon. The Money market, through the week, was somewhat irregular in demand, though showing more activity at the close among the Discount Brokers, who are steadily supplied with good paper outside of the usual dates current at Bank. We quote demand loans 7 ₩ cent.; short paper, 7@8 ₩ cent.; 90 days to six months' first-class bills, 8@9 ₩ cent.; approved Railroad acceptances, 9@10 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower on London, and quite dull on France and the North of Europe, some preference being shown for Sterling as a remittance to the Continent, owing to the change in favor of that point advised by the last steamer. The regular Bankers, who control most of the New-Orleans and Mobile remittances, are understood to be amply supplied with Foreign Exchange, and are disposed to be free sellers at 109½@109⅝. The business for the Collins steamer on Saturday was quite insignificant. The *Persia*, sailing direct next Wednesday, will, probably, take a large mail, and a few hundred thousand dollars in Gold bars, of which the supply on the market, from the last California receipts, is only about half a million of dollars. There is some Gold coming in from the West, though not equal to the outgo to the South and East. The Bills Receivable of the New-England manufacturers, falling due in this City through the present month, have thrown the exchange in favor of Boston, and as the Banks there have just established a Clearing House, the strict operation of which will require a larger Specie reserve than they have been in the practice of carrying, the balances are being drawn in Gold and transferred through the Sub-Treasury—the Government having an accumulation in Boston not wanted at that point.

The Foreign export movement of Specie [illegible] will add up about $2,500,000 from New-York, and $650,000 from Boston, together $3,150,000, against $4,228,000 last March. In April last year the total was $4,886,000, which sum, from the present look of the Foreign Exchanges, is not likely to be exceeded in April this year. In May last year the movement reached $7,185,000. The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be to accumulate a heavy balance at New-York until 1st June, when $7,750,000 will go out for the Texas Indemnity.

The course of the Stock Exchange at the close of the past week was to steady prices and a moderate [illegible] securities, but without decided signs of speculation for a rise from outside orders, while the general disposition in the Brokers' Board appeared to be against a further advance of prices. The favorable accounts from Europe, telegraphed from the *Canada*, at Halifax, were not suffered to have much weight on Saturday; the change from the quotations of Friday being less than ½ ₩ cent. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday, March 22.	Saturday, March 29.
N. Y. Central	93½	93¾
Erie	57¾	54½
Reading	92	91¾
Toledo	71½	72½
Galena	111¾	113½
Michigan Central	98½	98
Southern Michigan	95½	96
Panama	103¾	104¾
Illinois Centrals	90½	95
Virginia	94½	96¾
Missouri's	84½	84
Transit Company	15½	13¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	66¼	66¼
Hudson River	34½	34¾
Rock Island	96	96
Milwaukee	88¼	86¾

The following is a comparative statement of the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,617	$[illegible]	7,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Flour, bbls	8,770	67,314	6,545	40,[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls	1,327	5,[illegible]	443	1,[illegible]
Wheat, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,738	40,[illegible]
Corn, bush	134,[illegible]	132,[illegible]	66,797	57,[illegible]
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,[illegible]	21,140	1,[illegible]	24,[illegible]
Beef, bbls. and tcs	798	12,787	805	12,974
Total Produce		$620,149		$540,870
Miscellaneous		807,461		857,[illegible]
Total for the week		$1,427,610		$1,397,968

The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports, for the week, amounted to 76,000 bales, on a quotation of 9¼ cents for Middlings at New-Orleans, against 88,000 bales same week last year, on a quotation of 8¾ cents. The total export of the season 1,771,000 bales against 1,880,000 to same date last year.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD.

From Mississippi to Missouri River	200½ miles.
Missouri State aid in 6 ₩ cents	$1,500,000
Additional in 7 ₩ cents	1,500,000
Land Mort. Bonds of Company	4,000,000
Total means provided	$7,000,000
Yearly interest on State Sixes	$90,000
2½ ₩ cent. Sinking Fund	37,500
Yearly interest on State Sevens	105,000
1¼ ₩ cent. Sinking Fund	18,750
Yearly interest on Mort. Bonds	280,000
Sink'g Fund applied by lot yearly	40,000
Total yearly charge on revenues	$572,250

The State retains a lien upon the Road and 10 ₩ cent, after completion, on its *net* revenues, as security for the repayment of the loans made to the Company. The 10 ₩ cent. to go as a Sinking Fund to the particular class of State Bonds issued to this Company, in addition to the 2½ ₩ cent. a year on the 20-year Six ₩ cents., and 1¼ ₩ cent. a year on the 30-year Sevens. The Lands are unconditionally granted to the Company, except that when the Company's own mortgages upon them are paid off, the surplus proceeds of sales shall go to the payment of the class of State Bonds, for the principal and interest of which the Company is held bound by indorsement. The following memorandum has been sent to us from a responsible source, of the recent negotiations of the Company.

On the 26th day of February last, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company negotiated through Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, of Boston, and DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, of New-York, four millions dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds on 600,000 acres of land located on the line of the Road. This amount, with three millions State Bonds, gives them ample Cash means to complete the Road in 1857. Forty miles are now graded—5,000 tons rails have been purchased, and are now in the course of delivery, and six miles of track laid. These lands are equal to any in the United States, many of them are particularly adapted to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco, and through three counties the Road will run on extensive beds of coal. This Road, when completed, gives a continuous Railroad connection from the City of New-York to St. Joseph on the Missouri River, 1,423 miles. The last connection west from Chicago, (the Northern Cross Road,) 100 miles from Galesburg to Quincy, on the Mississippi, being opened on the 1st February.

There are 8 Joint-Stock Banks and 61 Private Banking firms in London, of which 6 of the former and 25 of the latter are in the Clearing House. The number of Joint-Stock proprietors or stockholders is 5,725, of whom 1,375 are women. The number of partners in the 61 Private Banking firms is 202. The banking offices are in number 96, viz:

Offices of Private Bankers	61
Offices or branches, Joint-Stock	31
Bank of England offices	2
Eastern Corporation Bank	1
National Bank of Ireland	1
Total	96

The French Government journal the *Moniteur*, has the following announcement:

"The anticipation of peace has given rise to numerous projected undertakings. Fresh Companies are being formed, and demands are every day addressed to the Government. It is the duty of the Government to resist exaggerated impulses which might [illegible] public credit. The Emperor has decided that, whatever may be the issue of pending negotiations, the Government will maintain the reserve it has imposed on itself, and that no undertaking requiring an issue of fresh securities shall be authorized during the present year."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* thus refers to the mania for speculation in the Austrian capital:

"It was stated on 'Change to-day that the Emperor NAPOLEON had in his speech expressed a strong hope that peace would be restored, and the National Loan reached 86, which is two ₩ cent. higher than it was yesterday. You can form no idea of the wild and often unprincipled speculation which is going on here. Capital is now rarely invested for the sake of the 6, 7, or 8 ₩ cent. ₩ annum which may be obtained for it, but most people buy stock on speculation, with the hope that they shall, within a few hours, be able to sell it again at an advanced price. Men and women of high and low degree have become stock-jobbing *dilettanti*, and it need hardly be said that many persons who can ill afford it lose their money."

Several of our cotemporaries have expressed some anxiety to know the result, on the Stock Market, of a forthcoming report from the Erie Directors. We believe the report is one which should have been made at the close of the last Railroad year, in October, containing substantially the figures then put forth in a tabular statement from the Erie Office, and also rendered to the State Railway Commission. But, owing to accidental delays at the time, it was thought best to make the pamphlet report include the first quarter of the new Railroad year, *i. e.*, the months of October, November and December, the business and expenses of which have been strictly audited, and present, after the payment of operating charges on the Road and interest on the debt, about $462,000 for the dividend fund. Beyond this, we have looked for nothing new or startling, or even particularly encouraging, beyond what has been generally understood by the bond and stock holders. There has been a good deal said and industriously rumored about the estimates of the Superintendent for new construction, but after the exaggerated statements on the subject had been exhausted in Wall-street, we find the amount of prospective new construction given at about $269,000, which, coming out of the surplus earnings of the Road, requiring the creation of no new debt or stock, interfering with no dividend arrangement, and extending, if need be, over several years' business, is no very important item in a concern of thirty-five millions of dollars. The fact which will accompany this estimate we take to be much more significant, to wit, that the readway and equipment are in excellent condition throughout, and the former free from any serious contingency, to interrupt traffic from land slides or fire, except in the instance [illegible] which the Superintendent directs attention, and for which he recommends the foregoing expenditure.

Since writing the foregoing we have been favored with a proof-copy of advanced sheets of the Report, of which we learn that the Pamphlet [illegible] form for general distribution will not be ready before the latter part of the present week. The figures for the last Railroad year correspond, of course, with the tabular statement heretofore printed, and the net result shows a profit to the Stockholders of $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was applied to the purchase of the Bonds of 1875, $372,000 in amount, which belong to the Dividend Fund for future conversion into shares to be divided to the Stockholders. The remainder, $544,795, was used in the payment of the unfunded liabilities of the Company. The result of the first quarter of the new year is thus given in the body of the Report:

That the traffic of the road for the present year (notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the winter) will greatly exceed the last, is demonstrated by the result of the business of the first quarter, presented in the annexed Table F, which exhibits the Gross earnings as.....$1,797,960 ..

Against same quarter, 1854	1,480,789 ..
Excess of 1855 over 1854	$347,[illegible]

and the net profits are $462,797 97, being 4½ ₩ cent. upon the capital of the Company.

The details in the table are interesting as showing the comparative progress in the business of the work for the three months, as against the same period in 1854.

COMPARATIVE TRAFFIC—OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31.

EARNINGS.

	1854.	1855.
From Freight	$973,365	$1,229,416
Passengers	475,608	485,[illegible]
Storage	1,324	329
Telegraph	97	1,646
Rents	1,331	1,069
Mails	29,157	29,157
Total Earnings	$1,480,782	$1,797,960

EXPENSES, ETC.

	1854.	1855.
Transportation Expenses	$673,963	$784,436
Rent of Union Railroad	21,180	26,350
Interest on Floating Debt	32,308	11,967
Interest on Funded Debt	401,170	404,902
Taxes	12,645	12,645
Hire of Engines and Cars	2,960	
Total Expenses	$1,144,133	$1,305,191

RECAPITULATION.

	1854.	1855.
Earnings	$1,480,782	$1,797,960
Expenses, &c	1,146,133	1,305,191
Net Earnings	$334,649	$462,798

Profit to Stock, first quarter, 1854	3.24 ₩ cent.
Profit same quarter, 1855	4.63 ₩ cent.
Increase of gross traffic	$347,207
Increase of operating expenses	$166,173
Increase of interest on debt	12,886
Increased net result to stock	128,149
Together	$347,207

The Report of the President on the future policy of the Company, and particularly with reference to the proposed improvements at Jersey City—which, as we have already stated, will be a *leased* property, involving no new debt on the Company until such time, if ever, as it may be deemed advisable to purchase out and out—is of such importance that we transfer the explanation at length:

The Directors, in their Circular to the public, in October, 1854, asking for proposals to the new loan of $4,000,000, indicated to the Stockholders the FUTURE POLICY of the Company, as follows:

All Bonds, on being purchased by said Trustees, shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face, "Held by the Sinking Fund of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company;" but that the interest warrants on said canceled Bonds shall be collected by said Trustees, as they become due, until the monthly payments of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and the accruing interest, or the conversion of Convertible Bonds into Stock of this Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to twenty millions of dollars. After which the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in said Trustees shall be closed, and all canceled Bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to this Company.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of ten per cent.

Resolved, That any and all future expenditures beyond the amount to be derived from the proceeds of the new loan, after reimbursing the Income Bonds due 1st February next, be charged to Transportation Expenses.

In conformity therewith, the Company will declare a dividend of ten per cent. in Stock (the law authorizing the same being first obtained) in April, 1857; and the following is offered as an approximate estimate of the amount which will be accumulated in the Sinking Fund on the respective dividend days, until the debt of the Company shall be reduced, according to the terms above recited, to $20,000,000.

SINKING FUND.

1855.	Sept. 30	$[illegible]	
1856.	April 1, estimated	596,000	
1856.	Oct. 1, estimated	824,000	
1857.	April 1, estimated	1,065,000	First Dividend.
1857.	Oct. 1, estimated	1,322,000	
1858.	April 1, estimated	1,600,000	
1858.	Oct. 1, estimated	1,894,000	
1859.	April 1, estimated	2,186,000	Second Dividend.
1859.	Oct. 1, estimated	2,491,000	
1860.	April 1, estimated	2,804,000	
1860.	Oct. 1, estimated	3,137,000	Third Dividend.
1861.	April 1, estimated	3,470,000	
1861.	Oct. 1, estimated	3,806,000	
1862.	April 1, estimated	4,150,000	Fourth Dividend.
1862.	Oct. 1, estimated	4,525,000	
1863.	April 1, estimated	4,906,000	Fifth Dividend.
Funded Debt, Feb. 29, 1856		$24,891,600	
Sinking Fund, April 1, 1863		4,906,000	
Estimated Funded Debt, April 1, 1863		$19,985,000	

The *capacity* of the road for *moving* freights is, at present, greater than for *receiving* and *discharging* them, and in consequence of the want of suitable room for this purpose at the eastern termini of the road, much expense and inconvenience have been experienced.

During a portion of the past season, the contracted nature of those accommodations has been such as to limit the business of the road, and the present cramped and utterly insufficient depôt at Jersey City, (so contracted as not to deserve the name,) with the certain prospect of a largely increased trade in future, render it indispensably necessary that more enlarged facilities should be afforded at Jersey City and Piermont Stations.

By way of explanation, I will state, that the New-York and Erie Railroad and its various branches, with all their extensive connections, have for their use at Jersey City but the same block of ground, 200 by 400 feet in dimensions, that was occupied by the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, when it extended from Jersey City to Paterson, sixteen miles only. The space is barely large enough for a turning table and standing room for the cars, locomotives, fuel, &c., for the first class passenger business of the Company; and yet the local freight business of the Union road; the entire milk business of the Eastern Division; the through bonded goods and the express parcels, are of necessity forced to take that route at serious inconvenience.

The second-class passengers and emigrants, a large portion of the express matter, and the other fast freights, which conveniently come under the same classification, are unavoidably carried *via* Piermont. The live stock trains run only to Bergen, three miles out of Jersey City.

The pier at Piermont extends nearly a mile into the river, with three principal tracks its whole length, and about five miles of sidings in addition; yet the area of this pier furnishes only about half the present necessary standing room for cars—to say nothing of the extent of ground required for deposit of lumber, coal, iron and other bulky commodities.

The construction account of this Company has but recently been closed, and it is deemed unwise now to reopen it; yet these requirements are of an imperative nature, and such as will involve an expenditure larger than can with propriety "be charged to Transportation Account." They are, too, of such a character that they cannot profitably be made at the present localities of those termini, even should the cost be disregarded.

The propriety of making these expenditures; the place at which they shall be made, having in view the greatest dispatch to passengers of both classes; to express and fast freight; the accomodation of shippers of property over the road; the receiving and delivery of the same in New-York; economy in transportation; the greatest advantage of the Company; the general interests of this City; and, that all should be duly promoted, have received the most deliberate consideration.

To this end, a few friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have availed themselves of a most favorable opportunity, such as might never again occur, for securing suitable and extensive grounds upon a location most fitly adapted to its present and future growing wants. The event will be regarded as the more fortunate when it is realized that property in the immediate vicinity of New-York, and especially as at Jersey City, is being daily taken up for building and manufacturing purposes, and on account of the enhanced value and extent of the ground required, any further delay would possibly have forever defeated the movement. The vegetable garden of to-day becomes a crowded ward of a city to-morrow—and the transition in the value of property is equally remarkable.

The property purchased, which is designed for the depôt, is situated in the cove about midway between the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, north of "Long Dock," in what was formerly known as Ahasimus, now Jersey City. It embraces all the land under water, east of high water mark, between Pavonia-avenue and North Fourth-street, including half of those streets, and extends into the Hudson River nearly half a mile, containing about seventy acres, or about eight hundred lots of land. From this tract to the present line of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, a distance of two miles, a continuous right of way is secured, excepting two lots, each [illegible] feet, in Jersey City, and two other small lots in Hudson City of comparatively little value. The whole purchase embraces about two hundred and twelve acres, or two thousand five hundred and fifteen lots of land. The present value largely exceeds the cost, the principal purchases having been made before the object in view became generally known. The grounds are of such a character, and lie in such a shape, as in the view of the company, to be perfectly adapted to the wants of the [illegible] upon the consummation of arrangements which, it is intended, shall have reference to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

Accordingly, two charters, liberal in their character, have been granted by the Legislature of New-Jersey, at its late session, conferring all the necessary powers and grants for the purposes required.

The first is an "Act to authorize the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to purchase and hold lands, and to complete and finish the railroad of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company." The second is an Act incorporating the "Long Dock Company," with power "to construct a railroad to connect with any other railroad authorized or constructed by law;" to purchase and hold lands, and to sell the same; and to make all the improvements which may be necessary for a railroad depôt, with wharves, slips and storehouses. This Act also confers ferry privileges.

It will be borne in mind that the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are operating the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad under a perpetual lease. By the provisions of the first of the Legislative Acts above referred to, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company may purchase the lands and improvements of the "Long Dock Company" at such time as it may be deemed advisable to do so; but it is designed at present to lease the same. And by an arrangement made with the Association formed under the second Act, *the requisite accommodations will be furnished, without taxing this Company with the care or responsibility of providing the necessary capital.*

The proposed terminus in Jersey City will not only supply the conveniences desirable at the principal passenger station of a great railway, but will also furnish the requisite area for sheds, and *standing tracks for the required number of freight cars*, so arranged as to render the transfer of any quantity of goods systematic, expeditious, and economical.

It is not, however, the policy of this Company to abandon the Piermont terminus, as that will undoubtedly be required as a depôt for a large portion of the freight traffic of the road, and the immense quantities of lumber, coal, iron, and other heavy and bulky commodities will be carried to and from that point as heretofore.

Consequent, and depending upon the improvements at Jersey City, arrangements are now about to be made with a single company for the transportation over the road of 300,000 tons of coal annually, to be delivered at Piermont. This is in addition to the present business of the road; and other like arrangements, contingent upon enlarged facilities, are also in prospect.

The character of the business which will be done at Piermont will be changed, but the extent of the same will not be diminished, nor the importance of the place in the slightest degree impaired.

On reference to the supplemental report of the Superintendent, we find the details of the estimate which he has made for future expenditure, to put certain portions of the work in complete condition, the chief item being for changing the line and making a permanent roadway to avoid the long bridge known as the Cascade, on the Delaware division. The accidental destruction of this bridge by fire might, at any time, cause serious temporary embarrassment to the freight traffic. The amount of the estimate is $124,364. The other items, in all $145,532, are of no immediate importance, and cover a number of small improvements, which the Superintendent says "may be, if deemed advisable, deferred for the present, although it is quite desirable to have it done at an early day, if circumstances will permit."

In regard to the Dividend policy of the Direction, the Report is not specific, except that 10 ₩ cent. in scrip, out of the Sinking Fund, must be divided in April of next year, after this Fund, in the Bonds of 1875, reaches over one million of dollars. It is not even laid down as absolute, that this may not be divided into two payments of 5 ₩ cent. each after the bill now before the Legislature becomes a law, if the Stockholders should so elect, in general meeting. Nothing is said of Cash dividends, beyond the closing promise that the concern "will soon become a dividend-paying, as it is now a dividend-earning institution." It may be assumed, however, that if the Stockholders do not move on the subject, the management will not attempt a Cash dividend, until the unfunded liabilities, which stood $1,211,768 gross, or about one million after deducting Cash assets on hand, at the close of the last Railroad year, are entirely *paid off* or voluntarily funded, without sacrifice to the Company, by the action of the Stockholders. We are quite sure the present management are honestly disposed to consult their wishes, and if a majority deem it the soundest policy in the end, to let the Cash dividend, like the Sinking Fund dividend, go over to April, 1857—and by their silence they will probably assume this to be the case—they will hardly attempt to order it otherwise, leaving the market status of the property, in the meantime, to take care of itself. We are free to confess, looking to the general motive which influences the purchase of share securities not for speculation, but *income*, by parties outside of Wall-street, we are unable to appreciate either the necessity for postponing the division of the Sinking Fund—which in this case is but another name for Dividend Fund—or the policy of suffering a comparatively insignificant floating or current indebtedness of $600,000 or $700,000 to stand in the way of a just, and every way proper rank in the market of an estate like the New-York and Erie Railroad, involving *thirty-five millions* of dollars. That any such liability now exists, is the mere accident of the low rate of 80 per cent., to which the management was forced to submit on the loan of 1875, which, if foreseen, would then have been provided for by making the loan for $4,500,000 or $5,000,000; the very intent and purpose of the negotiation being to pay off the Income Bonds of 1855, and to fund so much of the floating indebtedness *as would leave the Company free to resume their dividends after* 1855.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 28.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 55,000 bales, and the market was firm at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for middling. The business of the week foots up 35,000 bales, and the stock on hand is now estimated at 365,000 bales. The receipts at this port are 486,000 bales in excess of the same time last year. Rio COFFEE sells at 12¼c., and the stock on hand amounts to 30,000 bags. FLOUR is stiffer, but not quotably higher. CORN has slightly advanced; mixed 55c. Sales of Mess PORK at $15 25.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 29.

COTTON market firm, with an upward tendency. Sales for the week about 23,000 bales. WOOL—the stock is very light, with a good demand, at full prices. Sales 58,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 60,100 pieces.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 29.

The following is a statement of the Imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending March 28:

Drygoods	$416,480	Saltpetre	$4,478
Iron and Steel	46,516	Gunny Cloth and Bags	57,550
Sheathing Metal	46,969		
Indigo	21,827	Hemp and Manila	
Earthenware	23,187	of Hemp	61,289
Window-glass	26,650	Hides and Skins	43,005
Sugar and Molas.	94,427	Wool	32,305
Coffee	33,081	Other articles	269,371
Total			$1,261,254

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ericsson, for Liverpool—A. Yeth, Mrs. E. R. Brown, New-York; James Vernor, Miss Adelia Goddman, H. Abraham, Richard Lemon, W. W. Winn, Thos. Winn and Master Winn.

In steamship Tennessee, for St. Thomas and Laguayra—Benjamin Gray and lady, George W. Hatch and lady, A. Glandet, F. J. Parker, W. E. Dorell, Charles E. Benton, H. W. Benton, James Mills, Fred. Cunningham, W. D. Ingersoll, New-York; Mr. Wolf and lady, St. Thomas; Mrs. Luisa Serrano, Caracas; Manuel de Lorenzo, lady and child, J. M. Cotono, lady and 3 children, Gregorio Mendoza, Spain; Samuel Abington and lady, Misses Kate Abington, Emily Abington, Ada Abington, London; Mr. Wilkins, and lady, F. H. Storm, Germany; Florencio Rivas, Secretary of Legation of Venezuela at Washington; John Boulton, Jr., Philadelphia; Antonio Navas, Jose B. Lopez, Porto Rico; Ricardo Vitalli, Dr. Jacobo Columbus, Italy; Carlos Rocha, August Adlet, France. Total, 40—and 51 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Capt. A. B. Walker, Capt. W. Ross, George Colman, A. Cunningham, Z. Pool, Samuel Phillips, Henry Ash, Mrs. Elleraw, Miss Franklin, Mrs. W. M. Franklin, Charles B. Norton, Mrs. Moreland, J. Harbeson, J. W. Irish, J. Veintre, Theodore Meyer and lady, W. C. Forsyth, A. Fonville, P. L. Cox, W. K. Robb and lady, Charles Clarkson, Miss L. Denning, G. Mason, W. E. Greenleaf, J. S. Barrett, C. Whittemore, S. C. Marshall, J. P. Grisley, H. Nichols, W. C. Butler, J. Jones, D. Colcord, W. Sargent, C. M. Emery, F. L. Barlow, C. W. T. Marston, E. G. Ward and lady, W. Le Hurry, C. Brockway, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—[illegible] Miss Mary Clark, Mrs. David Clark, Charles H. Appleton and lady, Topher Fearsall, lady and 2 children, Henry [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and 17 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre—[illegible]

In steamship [illegible], from Charleston—[illegible] Lewis, E. Nichols, and 42 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 47 | Sun sets.... 6 23 | Moon rises.... 3 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 31 | Gov. Island.. 5 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 8 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre March 15, at 5 P. M., and Cowes March 16, at 3 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to M. Livingston.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived......SUNDAY, March 30.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

Below.

Br. bark, brig Cardiff.—(By pilot boat W. J. Romer.) No more inward bound vessels in sight from the Highlands at sunset.

By Telegraph.

PROVINCETOWN, March 29.—[illegible]

Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA.]

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

SWEDEN—WEST COAST.—BUSKAR LIGHT, WINGA SOUND.

Official information has been received at the Office of the Light-House Board, that the Swedish [illegible] Department has given notice that [illegible]

By order of the Light-House Board:

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1856.

Spoken, &c.

March 22, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], ship Dove, [illegible] Glasgow for New-York.